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Israeli Planes Bomb Beirut

Cease-Fire Called After Attacks on Syrians, PLO in Bekaa

BEIRUT — Israeli planes bombed Beirut Thursday and launched a major artillery and air attack against Syrian and Pulestin-ian positions in the Bekaa Valley, ending a hull in the Lebanese fight-

ing that began June 25.

Israel Radio said the fighting lasted two hours. The military command said Israeli forces stopped shooting in the Bekaa Val-ley in a unilateral cease-fire at 6:30 p.m. The firing in the Beirut area abated at the same time.

The Israeli military command, in statements in Tel Aviv, said the attacks in Beirut and the Bekaa Valley were in retaliation for the killing Wednesday of five Israeli soldiers in a PLO ambush.

The attacks were ordered by the Israeli Cabinet and were seen to reflect growing Israeli impatience with U.S. efforts to arrange the

evacuation from Beirut of an estimated 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organiza-

The PLO's Voice of Palestine radio said Israeli planes bombed and strafed Syrian forces in the Bekaa Valley, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Beirut. Israeli military officials said the Syrians and guerrillas had repeatedly violated the truce line in the valley.

"Limited Strike"

A senior Israeli official called the attack in Bekaa "a limited strike to show the PLO and Syria that the cease-fire is not one-

The official, who did not want his named used, told The Associat-ed Press in Jerusalem that two or three artillery positions and ammunition dumps in the Beirut area also had been attacked.

In the Lebanese capital, reporters saw Israeli jets bombing the Fakhani neighborhood, where PLO leader Yasser Arafat has his command headquarters. The planes also pounded the refusee camps of Sabra and Chatila, which have been evacuated by everyone but PLO fighters.

In recent weeks Israeli planes have repeatedly flown mock attacks over Beirut, and they did so again Thursday before launching the first air attack on the capital in nearly a month.

New Talks for Habib

In Washington, a White House spokesman, Larry M. Speakes said, "We regard this as serious and we bope the cease-fire will be promptly restored."

President Reagan, meanwhile, ordered his special envoy to the

Mideast, Philip C. Habib, to travel to Syria, Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia for discussions. He had been holding talks in Beirut in an effort to end the standoff there.

Not the End

The new outhreak of fighting came after Prime Minister Menachem Begin had sent warnings to Syria against aiding the PLO, and senior Israeli officials said they believed that President Reagan had failed in his initiative to secure a PLO withdrawai from Lebanon.

The military command said the government ordered the strikes in the Bekaa Valley following persis-tent violations of the July 5 ceasefire.
"The enemy's aggression reached its height yesterday by killing five of our soldiers," the command said Thursday.

Israeli radio quoted political

no direct connection with Mr. Ha-hib's mission in Beirut.

"This is not the end of the political process," the radio quoted the sources as saying. It said that Mr. Begin conveyed his concern over the Syrian and PLO activity to U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis during a meeting Wednesday.

Earlier, however, senior Israeli officials said they were unhappy with the lack of progress in the talks Mr. Habib has been leading.

The 'Tel Aviv daily Ma'ariv quoted a senior political source as saying, "The Reagan initiative, in fact, has failed." The source was referring to the talks earlier this week in Washington between Mr. Reagan and the Syrian and Saudi foreign ministers, which were aimed at resolving the Beirut di-



An armed Israeli soldier chased away Palestinian women and children who demonstrated outside the Israeli military government office in Sidon, Lebanon, to ask for the release of relatives.

France Tells Firms To Defy Reagan's Pipeline Embargo

PARIS — France issued a direct day to Houston, a spokesman at legal and political challenge to the United States Thursday by ordering French firms to supply 116 ing French firms to supply U.S.-developed technology for the Siberian natural gas pipeline in defiance of a U.S. embargo.

Contracts concluded by French

companies for the pipeline must be honored, declared a two paragraph statement issued from the office of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy. It said deliveries to the Soviet Union

The Reagan administration is committed to pipeline sanctions despite French defiance. Page 2.

for 1982 must be on time and the government cannot accept unilateral measures taken by the United States, acking that such measures cause undue commercial damage.

President Reagan expanded sanctions to June on exports of oil and gas equipment to the Soviet Union to include equipment produced abroad under U.S. license. The Reagan administration has said the ban is because of Soviet interference in Paland of Author interference in Poland, and that also the pipeline will make Western Europe too dependent on Sovi-

Evan G. Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France, bas warned official residence that be thought that violation of sanctions could such a French move remote belead to fines and even criminal ac- cause it would sbut Alsthom-Attion against companies under the U.S. Export Controls Act. He pointed out that the participating West European companies signed licensing contracts that bound them to respect U.S. law regarding the export of sensitive U.S. techtiology long before the Soviet con-

tracts were negotiated.

"Legally we're clearly on sound ground," Mr. Galbraith said Wednesday. "They signed the agreement. That's one of the prices of doing business."

The major French company affected is Alsthom-Atlantique, the French power engineering company that has a 400 million franc (559 million) contract with the Soviet Union to supply 40 sets of giant rotor blades manufactured un-der license from General Electric. Creusot-Loire is also supplying technology and equipment under license to an American company. Cooper Industries, in partnership with the West German group

Although Chancelor Helmut The Europeans see the pipeline Schmidt of West Germany reaf- in terms of johs and trade during a

at this point to follow France's ex-

ample.
West German business executives and bankers said Thursday they would have to weigh any ac-tion carefully. Several participat-ing West German companies mentioned legal action against their substantial interests in the United

Mr. Schmidt said Thursday that "I agree with the French. The same attitude has been shown by the British government, the French government and my government."
Asked whether he considered the development a "major breach" be-tween the U.S. and European gov-ernments, the chancellor said that be regarded it as "medium size."

The French announcement followed a televised attack Wednes-day night on U.S. policy by For-eign Minister Claude Cheysson of France, who said the transatiantic allies are experiencing "a progres-sive divorce," and he added that "we to longer speak the same language." He also said be had can-celed a trip to Washington.

On Wednesday, Mr. Galbraith told a small group of reporters lantique out of the U.S. market.

Mr. Galbraith and Mr. Cheysson talked for 45 minutes Thursday, and Mr. Galbraith later hrushed aside questions with, "Why don't you ask Mr. Cheys-son; he hosted the meeting." Mr. Cheysson reportedly was upset by regarding the pipeline.

The Soviet pipeline is scheduled to begin supplying Western Europe with natural gas in 1984. Most of the construction is being financed by favorable Western European credit to the Kremlin, and U.S. attempts to limit such credit became a major point of contention during last month's Versailles

economic summit. mental and of such importance that it becomes a security matter." that has taken place in the Soviet

firmed his nation's commitment to serious economic recession.



WIDOW'S GRIEF - Nicola Daly, the widow of Lt. Anthony Daly, a member of the Queen's Household Cavalry killed in the London terrorist bombing Tuesday, turned her back to the camera as she was consoled Thursday when the cavalrymen

U.S. to Lease 1 Billion Offshore Acres

Industry Hails and Coastal States Assail Oil and Gas Prospecting Plan

By Dale Russakoff Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - After months of debate with coastal state officials and Congress, Interi-or Secretary James G. Watt has made final his controversial plan to offer I billion acres of offshore waters for oil and gas exploration

in the next five years. The plan, largely unchanged from Mr. Watt's proposal last May, was immediately praised by oil industry spokesmen as a boon to domestic energy development. But it was denounced as an environmental threat by several coastal state officials and conservation groups, who said that they plan to challenge it in court,

In a prepared statement, Mr. Watt said Wednesday that the accelerated development plan will "enhance the national security, provide jobs, and protect the envi-ronment while making America less dependent on foreign oil sources. Two-thirds of the nation's untapped oil lies under coastal waters, Mr. Watt said.

41 Sales in Five Years

The plan calls for offering all of the outer Continental Shelf for leasing to the energy industry in 41 sales over the next five years more than a thousand times the area offered by the Carter administration. Mr. Watt emphasized that he expects only a small portion of

but be predicted that the program

will speed up energy production.

The interior secretary said that the revised plan contains "stringent" environmental safeguards and takes into account the concerns of coastal state officials. It allows for minor delays in three scheduled sales of exploration rights, including one off the coast of New England that has come under fire from Gov. Edward King of Massachusetts and state coastal

Industry Hails Program

However, officials in California, Massachusetts and Alaska — the states leading the opposition to the accelerated plan — said that Mr. Watt failed to address their fears of environmental damage. They complained that the vast expan-sion of acreage being offered for leasing, combined with the fast pace of the sales, does not give them time to study potential im-pacts on their coastlines.

Gov. Jay S. Hammond of Alas-

ka said Wednesday that he plans to sue to try to delay several of the sales scheduled off his state's coast, and a spokesman for Gov. Edmund G. Brown said that California may also take Mr. Watt's plan to court. Alaskan waters will carry the heaviest load of the offshore leasing program, account-ing for 16 of the 41 sales of exploration tights.

The American Petroleum Insti-

most progressive ever adopted in the 28-year history of federal leasing of the Outer Continental Shelf."

on the Reagan administration's management of the Environmental Protection Agency.

At a joint hearing conducted by

Under the Carter administration, offshore tracts of about 2 mil-lion acres each were made available for leasing. The Watt plan calls for offering extensive "plan-ning areas" of up to 133 million acres at each sale, allowing indus-try more latinde in deciding which areas will be developed.

Last week, Sen. Edward M.
Kennedy, the Massachusetts Dem-

ocrat, and 28 other House and Senate Democrats signed a letter to Mr. Watt, contending that the plan undermines laws designed to protect the environment and to "assure efficient development of our natural resources." Mr. Watt responded with a letter Wednesday defending the plan as environmentally safe and strategically es-

"America must be prepared,"
Mr. Watt wrote, "It is much easier to explain to the American people why we have oil riss off our coasts than it would be to explain to the mothers and fathers of this land why their sons are fighting on the sands of the Middle East, as might be required if the policies of our critics were to be pursued."

Management of EPA Assailed

WASHINGTON - Democrats in Congress and environmentalists

At a joint hearing conducted by five House subcommittees, critics charged that Anne M. Gorsuch, the agency administrator, is failing to enforce the laws for which she is responsible and has become a

spokesman for polluters rather than for environmental protection. Members of the Republican mi-nority on the subcommittees countercharged that the hearing was motivated by partisan politics and was aimed at helping to elect Dem-ocrats to Congress in November. -Rep. Robert S. Walker, Republi-

can of Pennsylvania, called the hearing "a political witchhunt." Witnesses from business groups praised what they said was the improved management and flexibility of the agency under the Reagan administration.

A statement issued by the agen-cy Thursday in response to the charges made at the hearing said, in part: "The EPA remains commirted to the environmental goals of this nation through more efficient management of the agency and a series of environmental ac-tions designed to protect the health and environment of all Americans,

The criticism focused largely on the agency's sharply reduced bud-get, on what was described as a failure to enforce the laws, and on reductions in its science and re-

Pershing-2 Blows Up in First Test

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Seventeen

The spokesman said that parts of the missile rained down on an unpopulated area of the Florida launch facility and no one was

"The Soviet gas deal is so funda-Mr. Galbraith had said on Wednesday, "It's the single most important economic development

"pinpoint accuracy."

seconds into the first full test flight of the Pershing-2 on Thursday, the missile's first stage "malfunctioned and the missile destroyed itself." according to an Army public affairs officer on the scene at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

The Pershing-2 has already had made a major diplomatic as well as military impact on relations between the Soviet Union and the

The missile is scheduled to be deployed in West Germany. With its planned range of 1.000 miles (1.600 kilometers), it would be able to hit targets in the Soviet Union less than 10 minutes after launching - a time span considered too short for a response by any Soviet missile defense system. In addi-

tion, the Pershing-2 is to have a new radar guidance system that Army spokesmen say provides for the Pentagon.

The missile's proposed deploy-ment has been the subject of con-tinued criticism from Moscow and opposition from the anti-nuclear movement in West Europe.

At the same time, according to

Washington observers, it was the potential threat of the Pershing-2 that drove the Russians to begin the intermediate-range missile ne-gotiations now being held in Gene-

It was too early Thursday to as-

sess the long-term impact of the malfunction on deployment, which is planned for late 1983 or early 1984. But a desire to achieve that first scheduled deployment date had already forced the Army's Missile Command and Martin-Marietta, the Pershing-2's huilder, to take major risks in building and testing the missile at the same time.

The effort to make the deploy-

Thursday's test, however, was only one of several major one's that the missile must pass.

Fifteen more flight tests are planned, although only one more from Cape Canaveral is over the missile's planned extended range of 1,000 miles. The remaining tests will be at a shorter range — about 600 miles — over land, but they will still provide an opportunity to test the missile and its new guidance system.

Those plans inevitably will be changed, and pressure is expected to develop to increase the number of tests, perhaps to the 28 that had been scheduled as part of the program to allow the missiles to be deployed in late 1984.

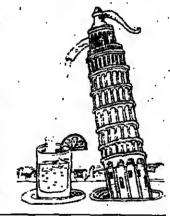
The United States plans to de-ploy 108 Pershing-2 launchers in West Germany by 1986, along with at least 150 of the new mis-

A new emphasis on travel will be found in the Weekend section, which beginning today moves to the Friday paper. This week's section offers a look at Greece and an artist's toast to travel

A cut in steel exports to the United States has been offered by the EEC in an attempt to end a trade dispute threaten-ing transatlantic ties. Page 17.

Explosive information" that could damage the CIA would come out if the case against Edwin P. Wilson goes to trial, according to the law-yer for the former intelligence agent who is accused of supplying Libya with munitions and terrorist training. Page 5.

■ Italy is the subject of a special focus. Pages 11S-15S.



To Our Readers

Because Wednesday night's storms and flooding in the Paris area delayed production at the Herald Tribune, distribution of the paper to some areas of Europe was disrupted. We apologize for the inconvenience and appreciate your forbearance.

Thatcher Bars General Election Within Next Year

LONDON — Prime Minister
Margaret Thatcher ruled out on Thursday a general election in Britain for at least 12 months but hinted that by autumn of next year she might be ready to go to the

polls.

We need another full year of sound legislation, continuing victory against inflation and hopefully a dramatic improvement in the dramatic improvement in the U.S. economy of which we will be able to take appropriate advantage," she told an influential committee of government supporters in Parliament.

Mrs. Thatcher, who came to power in 1979, need not call an election until May 1984. Meanwhile, the centrist political

alliance of Social Democrats and Liberals unveiled plans for reforming the electoral system. The alliance proposed that Britain be di-vided into 143 constituencies instead of the present 635.

Sources Say Vietnam Is Increasing Its Cambodian Force, Despite Vow

secretly sent thousands of troops not needed during the rainy seainto Cambodia while claiming to withdraw some of its 180,000 soldiers in the country, sources say.

A Vietnamese draftee who defected to Thailand Wednesday es-timated that 19,000 troops had been sent by truck across Cambo-dia to the region bordering Thai-pore. Mr. Thacb hinted that Vietland. A Khmer Rouge military commander operating in western an guerrillas might pursue those Cambodia also reported large guerrillas into Thailand troop movements in the area.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam said two weeks ago in Ho Chi Minh City that alition, dismissed claims by Viet-Hanoi would withdraw a substantial number of its troops from Cambodia this mouth. Last weekend, the official Vietnamese and Campodian news agencies issued withdrawal of Vietnamese units.

Western analysts in Bangkok P. Romulo, a Philippine announcehave been skeptical of Vietnam's ment said. claims, and unconfirmed reports said many of the Vietnamese briefed Mr. Romulo on steps taken rule of nearly four years,

son, when there is a lull in fighting. The announcement last month

of the formation of a three-party coalition to battle the occupation forces has been denounced strongly by the Vietnamese.

namese troops battling Cambodi-In Manila Thursday, former Premier Son Sann of Cambodia, a member of the anti-Vietnamese co-

Cambodia. He said Vietoamese forces bad merely been rotated. Mr. Son Sann, who arriveu Wednesday for a three-day visit. Camponian news describing the several dispatches describing the made the comment during a meet-withdrawal of Vietnamese units ing with Foreign Minister Carlos

The former Cambodian premier

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches troops who were withdrawn were by the coalition to strengthen its BANGKOK — Vietnam has already ill with malaria and were forces inside Cambodia and on the plight of Cambodian refugees. The coalition includes two non-Communist factions, one headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the other by Mr. Son Sann, and the Khmer Rouge, the Communist group that ruled Cambodia until it was deposed by the Vietnamese in

In Peking Thursday, Deng Xi-aoping the Chinese party deputy chairman, told Prince Sihanouk that China's support for the coalition was lasting.

"Even after the Cambodian peo-

ple's complete victory in the anti-Vietnamese struggle, the three parties will need to continue to work together to build Cambodia into a peaceful, neutral and nonaligned country." the Chinese news agency quoted Mr. Deng as saying.
Prince Sihanouk had reluctantly agreed to form the alliance with

the Khmer Rouge, who are blamed for the deaths of bundreds of thou-

sands of Cambodians during their



Cambodian refugees in a camp near Manila gave an emotional welcome to former Premier Son Sann during a visit Thursday.

Camera Reveals 'Bed of Rubble' In Reactor at Three Mile Island

MIDDLETOWN, Pa. — Officials at Three Mile Island said Thursday that a camera inspection showed that the center of the degree of of the damaged nuclear reactor was reduced to "a bed of rubble," but they said the test revealed no evidence that uranium fuel had melted during a 1979 accident.

Robert Arnold, an official of General Public Utilities Nuclear Corp., said there was "no substantive evidence" suggesting that the March 28, 1979, accident resulted in a meltdown of the Unit No. 2 reactor core.
"Our judgment is that it did not melt," he said. "We may find oth-

erwise when we get an actual ex-amination of the fuel material." Mr. Arnold said he based his

opinion on evidence that core temperatures were not high enough during the accident to cause the fuel to melt. The "bed of rubble" resulted from the breaking-up of the fuel casing, Mr. Arnold said. William Hamilton, a scientist

who participated in the camera in-

spection, said he agreed with Mr. Arnold that there was no evidence the fuel had melted. The Washington Post had re-ported that Mr. Hamilton said the

accident resulted in almost total

meltdown of the reactor core, indi-cating the accident was more serious than believed.]
"I don't think melt is the appropriate word," Mr. Hamilton said. Core melidown, which is considered the worst case in analyses of nuclear safety, occurs when a loss of coolant leaves the fuel rods ex-posed. The heat created by the nu-

fuel, creating dangerously high temperatures that can lead to a massive release of radiation. "What we saw appears to verify the damage estimates advanced by several studies since the accident."

ear fission process can melt the

Mr. Arnold said. Those studies generally pre-dicted a rubble bed at the upper center of the 12-foot-long fuel assemblies, where temperatures were higher," Mr. Arnold said.

It generally had been thought that temperatures in the upper part of the core exceeded 4,000 degrees Fahrenheit (2,200 Celsius), well above the 3,362-degree melting point of the zirconium alloy overlay on the fuel rods. It had been thought less likely that temperatures reached 5,000 degrees, the melting point of the present. the melting point of the uranium

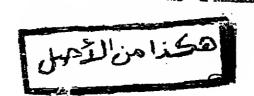
the fuel rods. Plant officials got their first look inside the Unit No. 2 reactor core after an underwater video camera was lowered into the reactor for an hour Wednesday.

oxide contained in the center of

The camera inspection was described as a necessary prelude to ultimate removal of the damaged core, tentatively scheduled for

Mr. Arnold said the inspection showed only "a very limited" part of the core and that additional tests of other areas at the top of the core would be conducted. He said the tape showed "the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



that its forces moved 14 miles into Iraq in a major new attack that dispersed four Iraqi divisions. But Iraq said its forces counterattacked with "brilliant success" and annihilated the invaders.

A communiqué carried by the Iranian news agency and moni-tored in Nicosia said Iranian forces advanced about 22 kilometers into southeast Iraq during a fierce seven-hour battle Wednesday night launched near the Iraqi border post of Zaid, six miles northeast of the strategie oil port of Basra.

offensive reported since July 13, when Iranian troops crossed the border to establish a foothold in Iraqi territory north of Basra for the first time in the 22-month Gulf war. Iraq also said it repulsed the first Iranian thrust.

Iran's communiqué said its troops succeeded in "dispersing four enemy divisions," killed more than 2,000 Iraqis, took "a large number" of prisoners and de-stroyed more than 380 Iraqi tanks and personnel carriers.

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An Iraqi communiqué conceded that Iranian troops advanced three miles into Iraq but said Iraqi forces succeeded in "nipping in the bud the enemy attack" and immediately retaliated with "brilliant

The Iraqi statement, carried by the Iraqi news agency, said "all cept those taken prisoner." It said center at Abadan.

The Associated Press the Iranians retreated, leaving NICOSIA — Iran said Thursday thousands of dead and military equipment behind.

Both nations ban foreign correspondents from the front, making independent verification of the rival reports impossible.

Tehran radio, which first announced the latest Iranian offen-sive, said Iranian forces had "crushed the enemy's forward lines and reached the heart of his forces after clearing vast minefields and crossing enemy fortifications."

Iran said last week that it had captured the border post of Zaid last week, but an Iraqi communique at the time said the Iranians had been lured into an ambush and pushed back across the border.

Iranian troops were last reported entrenched about three miles inside Iraq just north of Basra along the Shatt-al-Arab estuary that forms part of the disputed border between the two countries. Iraq reported 1,942 Iranians killed and 15 tanks destroyed in action east of Basra Tuesday night and Wednesday. Tehran Radio said reports on

Iranian operations "on other axes" would be issued later, suggesting the Iranians launched a multipronged offensive. Iran's state-rum media also said

both sides were engaged in heavy artillery duels across the Shatt-al-Arab waterway and that 25 Iraqis were killed in cross-border bar-Iranian troops were wiped out ex- rages around Iran's oil-refining



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, left, arrives in California with Secretary of State George P. Shultz of the United States, center, for a weekend vacation. The man at right was not identified. The two leaders are among a number of prominent men who will be taking part in the annual encampment of the exclusive Bohemian Club near San Francisco.

Camp David Accords Are Best Mideast Path, **Shultz Told Senators**

By Bernard Gwertzman New Yark Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has de-clared that he favors no approach to Middle East oegotiations other than those called for in the 1978 Camp David accords for granting self-rule to the Palestinians bying in the Israeli-occupied West Bank

In written replies to questions submitted by senators at the time of his confirmation hearing last week and made public Wednesday, Mr. Shultz also said that, although there might appear to be some short-term advantages in threaten-ing to withhold aid from Israel, ressure and threats are not in my mind the best way to bring about stable and lasting solu-

During his confirmation hearings, Mr. Shultz made an urgent plea for resolution of the Palestinian problem but made only passing reference to the Camp David accords. But in his written answers. the thrust was more in support of

Impression Created

In the context of Middle East diplomacy, strong support for the Camp David accords is seen as support for Israel, which insists that they are the only basis for ocgotiations. No Arab nation except Egypt has endorsed the accords, one of which outlines terms for granting "full antonomy" to the Palestinians in occupied Israeli territory for a five-year period, pending negotiations on the ultimate fate of the lands.

Even though Mr. Shultz was careful to balance his original statement at the hearings with strong support for Israel, his remarks created an impression, particularly in the Arab world, that he was considering an approach other than Camp David to advance the peace process.

Because the Camp David accords are generally rejected in the Arab world, some Arab commentators assumed that a shift had begun in Washington. They noted Mr. Shultz's former job as presi-dent of the Bechtel Group, a construction company with major contracts in the Arab world.

Mr. Shultz, seeking to reassure supporters of Israel that he was not biased in favor of the Arabs, said be fully shared President Reagan's commitment "to help maintain Israel's technological and qualitative advantages in the re-

We are also mindful of Israel's quantitative concerns," be said, referring to the balance of military

At the State Department, a major effort was undertaken Wednes-

from Palestine Libertion Organization sources in the Middle East, that the United States was engaged

in new talks with the PLO. Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, has been involved in indirect talks with the PLO through Lebanese and Sandi intermediaries about terms for the withdrawal of its guernillas from

BeinuL The department stressed that, until the PLO unambiguously accepted Washington's long-standing conditions, there would be no direct cootact with the guerrilla group. Dean Fischer, the department spokesman, said, "Our position oo the PLO remains un-

He said the United States "will not recognize or negotiate with the PLO until that organization has accepted two UN Security Council resolutions, 242 and 338, and recognizes Israel's right to exist."

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Shultz met Tuesday and Wednesday with the foreign ministers of Syria and Sandi Arabia to hear their ideas on ending the siege of West Beirut.
The two Arabs proposed moving the PLO forces from the capital to porthern Lebanon pending their withdrawal to other Arab nations.

Mr. Shultz in a meeting with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy, said the main problem finding havens for the PLO - remains despite some grounds for encouragement emerging from his meetings with the Arab foreign

So far, no Arab country has offi-cially offered to receive the PLO. The United States is concerned that Israel's patience may end if the negotiations drag on, particu-larly as the PLO continually seeks to enhance its political standing with the United States.

Mr. Fischer declined to say how the PLO should go about meeting the U.S. conditions, but a semior official said privately that "Yasser Arafat could go on American television and say simply, without em-broidery, that the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist and 242 and

Resolution 242, approved after the 1967 war, calls on Israel to give back captured Arab territory in return for acceptance of the princi-ple that all states in the region should live in peace in "secure and recognized boundaries." Resolotion 338, approved after the 1973 war, calls for negotiations.

Israel has officially accepted the two resolutions, but its adherence has been questioned by its virtual annexation of the Golan Heights last December. That move raised doubts about whether Israel would return the territory, seized from

Beirut Abductors Reported Identified

WORLD BRIEFS
| bductors Reported Identification | Property | Prope BEIRUT — The kidnappers of the head of the American University, David S. Dodge 2d, have been identified, the Palestine Liberation On I

We identified them and we know who they are, but we are not going to say anything else." a PLO spokesman said. Lebanese sources said the acting president was being held by a pro-Iranian, Shiite Moslem splinter and the Amal criticis in West Reject

group of the Amal militia in West Beirut.

Nabih Berri, who heads the militia, has previously denied that his group was responsible for the abduction. The PLO, which has taken charge of the investigation, was said by sources to be negotiating for the release of Mr. Dodge, 58, a Beirut-born American citizen who was abducted Monday evening as he walked from his office to his residence on

Warsaw Crowd Defies Martial Law

WARSAW — Hundreds of Poles, many on their knees and in tears but flashing victory signs, defied martial-law bans on gatherings Thursday.

As official ceremonies marked the advent of Communism here 38. years ago, about 500 people knelt in prayer nearby at the site of a floral cross where Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski's coffin rested during his funeral in May, 1981. The cross has become a symbol of protest against marking aw, which was declared Dec. 13.

w, which was declared Dec. 13.

The cross had disappeared overnight in preparation for the official remonies. As the ceremonies began, however, the crowd began rebuild.

Sindona, 25 Others Indicted in Milan

MILAN — The Italian financier Michele Sindona, who is serving a 25-year prison sentence in the United States for defrauding the Frankin-National Bank, was indicted Thursday in a bankruptcy case with 25

other persons, including an officer of the Vatican Bank.

The case involved the 1974 bankruptcy of Banca Privata Italiana. Mr. ndona and the others were accused of fraudulent bankruptcy, violation

of Italian banking laws and falsification of company figures.

Those indicted include Luigi Mennini, the highest lay official of the Institute for Religious Works, the formal name of the Vatican Bank Massimo Spada, once a top aide to Mr. Sindona and a former financial address to the Vatican and a former financial and a former financial address to the Vatican and a former financial address to the Vatican and a former financial and the Vatican and a former financial and a former financial and the Vatican and adviser to the Vatican, was also named. Mr. Sindona had served as an investment adviser to the Vatican until the collapse of his banking in

U.K. Lifts Falklands Exclusion Zone

LONDON — Britain lifted its 200-nautical-mile air and sea blockage around the Falkland Islands on Thursday, 38 days after Argentine forces

surrendered, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced.

But the Argentine government has been asked to keep its warships and military aircraft out of a 150-mile (240-kilometer) zone around the islands "to minimize the risk of misunderstandings or inadverten-clashes," Mrs. Thatcher said. The total exclusion zone around the win imposed April 30 as the British task force arrived in the South Atlantic

Mrs. Thatcher said the further British blockade announced on May? warning that any Argentine warship and warplane found more than I miles from the Argentine coast would be regarded as hostile, was also

Rioters Dispersed in New Caledonia

NOUMEA, New Caledonia - Riot police fixed tear gas Thursday to disperse about 250 rightist demonstrators protesting last month's take over of the administration of this French South Pacific territory by

coalition dominated by pro-independence parties.

The fighting began when protesters threw chairs and stones at members of the territory's legislative assembly during a debate on changes that France intends to impose by decree.

The changes give improved economic and social rights to the indigenous Melanesians, who are outnumbered in the territory by other race es. Uoder the changes officials would be able to expropriate white owned lands and return them to traditional tribal owners.

Senate Panel to Study Donovan Probe

WASHINGTON - The Senate Labor Committee Thursday decided to conduct its own investigation of how the FBI handled the background investigation of Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan last year. By a vote of 11-0, the committee approved a resolution ordering the

investigation a day after several conservative legislators wanted a week a delay. The resolution, an outgrowth of hearings last year, would have detay. The resolution, an observed and all questions concerning the term investigation to resolve any and all questions concerning the committee received full, complete and timely disclosures of all and the committee received full. the committee received full, complete and timely disclosures of all information in the confirmation of Secretary Donovan." There is in the allegations that Mr. Donovan had had dealings with organized crime.

A special prosecutor, Leon Silverman, in a report June 23, found no evidence to charge Mr. Donovan with a crime for any activities while he was an executive of a New Jersey construction company and a fundraiser for President Reagan's election campaign.

Crackdown on Nkomo Party Urged

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The Zimbabwe government was arged day to ban Joshua Nkomo's opposition party and to arrest its The pro-government Herald ocwspaper said in an editorial in the minister had said Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's United behind banditry and lawlessness in parts of the country and last month oo guards at Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's "Our view has always been, and still is, that if ZAPU is "the tay at a small the should be banned and its entire leadership locked up," the tay at a small to

should be banned and its entire leadership locked up," the joint sent it least 30 people have been killed during the past four months in a ways of violence sweeping through the southern Matabeleland province, Mr. Nkomo's political power base. The government blames former guernillas loyal to Mr. Nkomo.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches.

Southern African States Assail Pretoria, Ask Aid

GABORONE, Botswana

Leaders of nine southern African nations ended a one-day meeting Thursday with a condemnation of South Africa and an appeal to the international community for help in ending their economic dependence on the white-ruled republic.

They also expressed satisfaction

with the progress of the Southern African Development Coordina-tion Conference, or SADCC, which they formed two years ago to increase their development and reduce transportation and trade ties with South Africa.

The leaders - from Botswana Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Swaziland, Lesotho, Malawi and Angola — said at a news conference their discussions had been limited to economic mat-

ters. But security was obviously a prime consideration.

Sri Lanka Passes Anti-Hijack Law

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Sri Lanka outlawed airplane hijacking in retroactive legislation apparent-ly aimed at the nation's first hijacker, who briefly enjoyed the sta-

tus of national hero. Sepala Ekanayake, 33, used fake dynamite last month to hold 259 passengers aboard an Alitalia jum-bo jet over Thailand, receiving \$300,000 in ransom and safe con-duct home. He will be tried under

the new law passed Wednesday, government sources said It was not clear whether passage of the law means Mr. Elemaysic will not be extradited to Italy for

trial. Sri Lankan officials say they have not received an extradition

The object of this destability tion is to undermine the scounty a SADCC member states and salve tage SADCC's efforts no achieve economic liberation, it said.

its policy of destabilization simed at SADCC member states," the fi-

nal communiqué said

The heads of state and government condemned South Africa for

Sabotage Effort Alleged

The nine leaders said guerillas supported by South Africa were disrupting the development organization's transportation routes

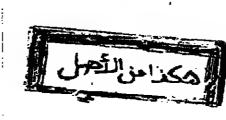
through Mozambique and Angola President Quett Masire of Botswana appealed to rich nation not to deny economic aid to the

was the gravest manmade threat.

ganization will seek more outside aid, mainly for developing indus-tries and increasing agricultural cooperation in the area.

"The heads of state and govern-ment urged SADCC's partners in the international community to participate actively at the Maseri conference," it said.

To date, the development con-ference has been promised \$1-4 bil-lion from 32 foreign governments and agencies to modernize ports. railways, reads and telecommunications. It estimates that it needs about twice that much to b transportation network suitable for the region through the end of



when Parliament debated the edi-torial Wednesday. By Alan Cowell New York Times Service NAIROBI - The editor-in-chief

U.S., Despite Defiance,

Still Favors Sanctions

of Kenya's second-largest daily newspaper, The Standard, has been dismissed because of an editorial criticizing the pro-Western government for detaining people without trial, intimidating journalists and creating "fear and insecurity in the body politic." The Standard, one of Kenya's

three English-language morning newspapers, published a special af-ternoon edition Wednesday to announce the firing of the editor-inchief, George Githii. The froot-page story said the shareholders, directors and man-

ered Mr. Githii's editorial to be provocative and contentious. The Standard is owned by Lonrho, the London-based mining conglom-The government was oot involved publicly in the dismissal,

but there was clear pressure from ministers for Mr. Githii's dismissal

WASHINGTON — The Reagan

administration is committed to enforcing a ban on the sale of U.S.-

licensed technology for the Siberia

natural gas pipeline despite a re-fusal by France to abide by the embargo, a spokesman said Thurs-

Larry M. Speakes, deputy White

House press secretary, said the Commerce Department would be studying options available under

the Export Administration Act for

punishing companies violating the

'WII Enforce Law'

that are available to us under the

act and it's a question of what we

will or will not do," Mr. Speakes

No decisions will be made until

U.S. officials determine bow

Tanzania Supports

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania -

Tanzania's foreign minister said Thursday it supported the admis-sioo of the Polisario guerrilla front

as the Organization of African Un-

ity's 51st member and criticized Morocco's refusal to negotiate

with the front to settle the Western

Sahara war. The minister, Salim Salim, said

Morocco was jeopardizing African unity because of its refusal to rec-

ognize the Polisario as a full mem-

fighting Morocco for control of the former Spanish colony, was admitted to the OAU as a full member in February. The OAU has been split over the issue, with more than

third of its members abjecting. The split threatens to force the cancellation of the OAU summit

Mackinlay's

meeting in Libya in August.

The Polisario, which has been

ber of the OAU.

Polisario in OAU

"There are a variety of measures

trade sanctions.

agement of the oewspaper consid-

Paul Ngei, the minister for livestock development, called the jouroalist a traitor and demanded his detention. Vice President Mwai Kibaki said the article was calculated to "destabilize the peace." Charles Njonjo, minister for con-stitutional affairs who is believed to influence policy at The Standard, said it was "diabolical."

The government's response to the editorial illuminated its increasing sensitivity to opposition.

In recent months four university lecturers, a former member of Parliament, a lawyer and the former deputy director of intelligence bave been detained oo political grounds. The government has turned Kenya formally into a oneparty state, and a principal opposition figure, Oginga Odinga, has been effectively barred from poli-The moves have dented Kenya's image as a bastion of free

expression in Africa. In his unusually blunt editorial,

French firms involved in the pipe-

line project respood to the decision the government of President

François Mitterrand to refuse to

honor the ban, he said. "Certainly,

Speakes said.

General Electric.

will enforce the law," Mr.

The French government an-

nounced that it will ignore Presi-

dent Reagan's embargo on the sale

of U.S.-beensed equipment for the 3,700-mile pipeline that will deliv-

er natural gas to Western Europe.

The French decision presumably

means the Soviet Union will

receive crucial turbine rotors made

in France under contract with

government position on the sanc-tions is well-known. The U.S. sanc-

tions are a response to the Soviet

role in the repression in Poland.

We regret the French statement."

tration was oot surprised by the

announcement and reiterated, "We

have felt the actions we took are

Reagan Briefed

Mr. Reagan was briefed on the decision Thursday by William P.

Clark, his oational security

ferences and this is one of them."

The U.S. sanctions are expected

to be discussed when Secretary of

State George P. Shultz and Chan-cellor Helmut Schmidt of West

Germany meet this weekend in

northern California.

Claude Cheysson, France's ex-

fully legal and proper.

Mr. Speakes said the adminis-

Mr. Speakes said: "The U.S.

Mr. Githii said the country "has been increasingly gripped with fear, the fear of detention of individuals without trial." Newspaper editors, be said, had been "told in no uncertain terms that they can publish certain things at their per-

This kind of intimidation against people who are trained to handle ideas can have no other effect except to move this country from an open to a closed society," the editorial declared. This effec-tively breached a kind of unofficial covenant between the government and the press by which editors exercise self-censorship on sensitive issues. The Standard's official pobcy is to support the government.

Government Role Unclear

It was not immediately clear whether The Standard's management had dismissed Mr. Githii to forestall government retribution or whether the authorities bad privately demanded his removal.

Traditionally, in a continent where newspaper freedom is wide-

Kenyan Editor Is Fired for Criticizing Regime

daily, The Nation, is the property of the Aga Khan IV, and the smallest of the trio of dailies is Some Kenyan journalists assert,

however, that foreign ownership limits press freedom because overseas proprietors seek to protect other business interests in Kenya and make decisions affecting editorial policy. The government's response to Mr. Githii's comments deepens an

ly curtailed by direct government control, Kenya has boasted a privately owned press free of such re-

special edition of The Standard quoting a government official as saying "disgruntled elements" from confusing peace-loving

owned by a private Kenyan com-

impression of intolerance sur-rounding the administration of President Daniel Arap Moi. That impression is strengthened by re-ports such as one in Wednesday's saying "disgruntled elements" would be detained to "stop them

The country's biggest-selling

day to dispel reports, primarily Syria in the 1967 war.

ITALIAN DROUGHT - A dry spell has lowered the Po River. At some points the river could be crossed on foot. Camera Reveals 'Bed of Rubble' in Reactor

ternal affairs minister, character-U.S.-French relations top five feet of the fuel assemblies Wednesday night as going through "a progressive divorce," and said, had become a bed of rubble." A spokesman said the visual in-We no longer speak the same lanspection would complement a test

Commenting on the remarks, Mr. Speakes said: "We continue to cians attempted to gauge damage by trying to insert control rods through the core. speak the same language. We have warm and friendly relations be-tween the two presidents. The bond between the United States The two exploratory tests were designed to give the utility the first "hard evidence" on core conditions. Experts had been able only and French government is strong and intact. We do have policy dif-

conducted in June when techni-

to speculate on the extent of core

Radiation Readings

Technicians proceeded with the

project despite preliminary tests that showed slightly higher than

anticipated radiation readings from the tube leading to the core. The spokesman said further testing determined radiation levels were "well within limits."

Mr. Hamilton said the inspection Wednesday focused oo an area about 10 inches in diameter at the center of the core. This was the second phase of tests leading to removal of the 40-font reactor's 160ton dame next year and removal of 133 tons of damaged ouclear fuel.

Investigators concluded after the accident that health effects on residents of the greater Harrisburg area surrounding the plant were negligible, but thousands of people spent a week living in fear of disas-

Rich U.S. Uranium Field CHATHAM, Va. (WP) New York-based energy firm said

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT **PARIS**

CALAVADOS 深計談 JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS Bar - Restau (Corner Hotel George V)
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT-Air Cond. CHEF: 1 BOUDSOCQ

Wednesday that one of the largest U.S. discoveries of high-grade uranium has been made in the tobacco fields of southern Virginia.

Preliminary findings indicate that about 30 million pounds of uranium oxide, about twice as rich as the average U.S. commercial mining deposit, lies beneath a handful of farms off an isolated dirt road in this community of 1,550, about 20 miles north of

"This could potentially be the largest, most economical discovery in the United States," said Daniel C. Idzal, chief operating ufficer of

the Marline Corp.

While confirming the find, government and industry experts noted that it comes at a time of severe depression in the industry. As demand for ouclear power has tapered off, spot market prices for pound three years ago to about \$20. uranium have dropped from \$43 a

VENICE GRAND CANAL

To lease 900 sq.m. opprox., on nable flaor of HISTORICAL PALACE Write: Cassetta SPI 91/M,

Reagan Forestalls A Strike Called By 2d Rail Union

WASHINGTON - President Reagan invoked emergency powers Thursday to prevent a second labor organization, the United Transportation Union, from striking against the nation's railroads. Earlier this month, Mr. Reagan established an emergency board to handle a strike threat by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The president created another board Thursday, with the same three members, to study the

issues dividing the railroads the United Transportation Union.
The earlier action forestalled a nationwide rail strike by the loco-motive engineers that had been scheduled for July 11. Creation of the new board, which imposes a 60-day cooling-off period, averts a strike set for July 30.

A White House statement said

that the rail lines involved operate about 90 percent of the total trackage in the United States and serve all states except Rhode Island.

New U.K. Health Strike Set

LONDON - British health service unimus announced plans Thursday for another national strike, Aug. 9-13, as they seek a 12-

poor because of the world recession. He said falling living standards for millions around the world

civilization ever encountered. The communique noted that the next major development conference meeting will be in Maser. Lesotho, in Jamusty when the Of-

the century, and says that much more will be required for energy, industry and food programs:

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1982

House Rebuffs Reagan Los Angeles Is Trying New Legal Tactic to Combat Graffiti Over Plan to Resume **Toxic Weapon Output**

Compiled by Oise Staff From Dispatches be resolved in conference commit-WASHINGTON — By a margin tree with the Senate. of nearly 100 votes, the House of Representatives Thursday rejected President Reagan's plan to resume production of chemical weapons, refusing to end a 13-year U.S.

moratorium on such weapons. The action came as lawmakers continued work on the \$177-billion defense authorization bill for 1983. Is marked the first defeat for the administration since House debate

on the bill began Monday.

The Senate approved Mr.
Reagan's \$54-million nerve gas
plan in May, meaning the conflict
will go to a House Senate confer-

The House first voted 232-181 to approve the ban and then rejected, 225-192, a substitute amendment that would have allowed production to proceed if older weapons were destroyed. The final vote to bar money for the chemical weap-ons was 251-159.

Binary Wempons

Mr. Reagan, in his military begin turning out a new generation of "binary" weapons, so called be-cause the shells produce poison by moving two types of chemicals that by themselves are harmless

The United States has a stockpile of chemical weapons, but mili-

rating and many are unsafe or unusable.

Opponents said renewed pro-duction would undernine other countries' faith in U.S. disarmament goals.

The battle followed two major victories for the administration Wednesday, when the House agreed to buy more Lockheed C-5 cargo planes for the Air Force and narrowly rejected a proposal to climinate production funds for the MX missile.

The Reagan proposal to buy 50 new C-5s was upheld by a vote of 289 to 129 after hours of acrimonianother proposal to buy Boeing 747 jets for use as military cargo.

The votes leave the fate of the C-5 and the MX missile in doubt. however. The Senate voted earlier jected that Rep. Stratton's substithis year to buy the Boeing wide. body jet rather than the Lockheed C-5, which was the Pentagon's cast a vote on the merits of the choice. The Senate had also voted presidential choice on a basing to cut more than \$1 billion out of mode. the defense authorization bill for The

Thus both House decisions must tion funds for the missile.

PHILIPPINE SHOOTING — Former Vice President

Emmanuel Pelaez, 66, was rushed into surgery in Manila after his car was riddled with bullets Wednesday night. He

was shot four times and his driver was killed. Authorities said the politician's condition was stable Thursday.

Doubts 'Right' to Go On

that he had spent the entire time there trying to get a transfer and that he had never had access to confidential information.

Mr. Petrov said that he planned

to take broth for the next 10 days

to regain strength. He had lost

too weak to leave his apartment.

Mr. Petrov said that he had been

visited again Wednesday by a So-

viet physician, who again suggest-ed that he accept hospitalization. He said that he had refused to dis-

He decided only Thursday morning to end the fast, Mr.

Petrov said, and he took broth at

Another Soviet hunger striker, Yuri Balovlenkov, said Thursday

by telephone from his Moscow

apartment that he was still fasting

for an 18th day in a campaign to

fast after saying that he had been promised permission by Soviet authorities to join his wife and daughter in Baltimore, Md.

His wife, the former Elena

Kusmenko, a murse in Baltimore, is now in Moscow to discuss his case

with Soviet authorities. The au-

Last month, he ended a 43-day

cuss the issue with her.

about noon.

obtain an exit visa.

ground of state security. He was thorities have denied promising

assigned to a scientific institute for him a visa, citing state security.

three months after completing Mr. Balovlenkov formerly worked

school are years ago, but he said as a computer programmer.

Petrov Ends His Fast,

MOSCOW - After 51 days on a

hunger strike to obtain a Soviet exit visa, Sergei Petrov announced Thursday that he had ended his

protest. He said he did not want to

put his American wife and his rela-

tives and friends through more anguish and that he doubted he had the "right to continue" the fast

"I decided to stop. No one

forced me," the 29-year-old photo-grapher said by telephone from his Moscow apartment. "I took broth

this morning."
Mr. Petrov's wife, the former
Virginia Hurt Johnson, 24, of
Rosnoke, Va., left Moscow

Wednesday after a four-day visit

She said that she had failed to con-

vince her husband to end the pro-

Mr. Petrov had vowed to fast

until he were allowed to join her in

the United States. But he said

Thursday, "Probably during the last few days I realized how much

it was costing everyone who loves me." He added that "I don't think

1 have a right to continue."

Mr. Petrov said that his 65-year-

old mother also ended her fast in

support of his protest on the eighth

day Thursday. They share an apartment in northern Moscow.

Soviet authorities have denied Mr. Petrov an exit visa on the

The cargo plane issue had generated great controversy, patting the congressional delegation from Georgia, where a Lockheed plant would build 50 C-5Bs, against those from the states of Washington and Kansas, which would benefit from Boeing's proposal to sell freighter versions of its 747 planes. Supporters of the 747 said the plan would save the government more than \$6 billion.

In the end, many politicians thought it was possible that no new airlift plane would be approved this year.

Rep. Robert E. Badham, Republican of California, offered a substitute proposal to eliminate spending for both aircraft and to spending for both autoant and to seek instead an entirely new plane called the CX or C-17, designed by the McDonnell Douglas Corp. of St. Louis. Rep. Badham's proposal was defeated by a large margin.

In an unexpectedly close test, critics of the MX, which stands for critical of the MX.

plans for the spending year start missile experimental, almost sucing in October, said he wants to ceeded in eliminating funds carmarked for the weapon from the authorization bill. The move was defeated by a vote of 212 to 209.

Rep. Nicholas Mayroules, Dem-

ocrat of Massachusetts, and Beverly B. Byron, Democrat of Maryland, offered the amendment to tary officials say those are deterio cut \$1.14 billion for production of the first nine MX production missiles, expected to be ready about 1986.

Cantion Urged

Advocates of the Mavroules amendment said the government's inability to find a workable basing system for the MX made it unwise to authorize money to begin pro-

Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, Democrat of New York and a strong advocate of the MX, then introduced a substitute amendment that he contended would "fence off" \$259 million obligated for basing and deployment from being spent until ous debate. The House defeated 30 legislative days after Mr. Reagan informed Congress that a "permanent" basing system for the MX had been selected.

Rep. Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, and several others obtute would not guarantee that Congress would ever be able to

Stratton substitute was the 1983 fiscal year for MX pro- passed, thus killing the proposal duction. by Rep. Mavroules to stop produc-

By Jay Mathews

LOS ANGELES - The multicolored graffiti painted by gangs on walls and streets in this city resemble scars on an old battlefield. They are thick on the borders of gang turf, where rivals sometimes spend bloody nights trying to paint out each other's slogans. But Los Angeles officials have begun a trovel at-

tempt to use two obscure bits of civil law as a weapon to remove the graffiti and perhaps also to ease the community fears and violence that often go along with the garish scribblings.

City Attorney Ira Reiner, who thought up the antigraffiti strategy, said that laws in other states could allow similar attacks on what is a common big-city

Beginning Thursday, Los Angeles will file test suits

with being "unincorporated associations" guilty of civil contempt by making a public nuisance.

"They think they are the authority in those neigh-borhoods, not the police," said Mr. Reiner, who sees the effort as much more than a neighborhood beautification project. He and other city officials said they had found almost unanimous support for an anu-graffiti campaign when they circulated petitions in some affected neighborhoods.

"Many people didn't want to sign the petition simply because they said they were alraid of the gangs," Reiner said

The police have counted 110 gangs in Los Angeles with an estimated membership of 20,000, about 75 percent of whom are adults. Most are based in predominantly Latino or black neighborhoods, and their sbootouts regularly bring death and injury.

Police officers say they bope to ease street-violence because the spray-painted words often target victims, level provocative charges against rival gangs and incite battles over turf. One gang is often tempted to see if it can spread its graffiti into another's territory.

Criminal law is "totally ineffective" in dealing with

the problem of graffiti, Mr. Reiner said. The police rarely catch vandals painting their wall messages, as is essary for successful prosecution.

Structured Organizations

The three gangs to be named in the suits - the Dogtown gang, the Primera Flats gang and the 62d Street Crips — are particularly long-lived, well-structured organizations with a reputation for intimedating their neighbors through graffiti.

Mr. Reiner said he would attempt to prove that the graffiti are covered under a state law making certain

unusual and difficult part of the legal maneuver, he must then convince a judge that the gangs are legal entities, "unincorporated associations," and thus can be sued and each of their members be made liable for other members' illegal acts.

If convinced, the judge could order the gang members to clean up their graffit and, if they did not, convict them of civil contempt and sentence them to five days in jail. After two or three such jail penalties without result, Mr. Reiner said, he could then ask a judge to put gang members under indefinite deten-

"As far as I know, this is the first time this has been tried anywhere," Mr. Reiner said, although many other states possess the nuisance laws and association rules that would apply.

MOSCOW RALLY - About 300 peace marchers from Scandinavia, joined by about 100 members of the official Soviet peace movement, arrived in Moscow Wednesday by train. Civilians were allowed to join them in a march down the Prospekt Mira, or Avenue of Peace.

50 Lawmakers Assail U.S. War Plan

By Richard Halloran

New York Timer Service
WASHINGTON — Fifty members of Congress, most of them Democrats, have signed a letter to

President Reagan protesting the administration's policy on fighting a protracted nuclear war and urghim to reassess the policy. The letter was drawn up by Reps. Richard L. Ottinger of New York and Berkley W. Bedell of

Iowa, both Democrats.
The legislators said they were writing "to strongly protest the re-ported five-year Defense Guidance recently approved" by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. That classified document provides

The letter said: "We are ex-

tremely alarmed with those sections of the guidance calling for planning to wage a protracted nu-clear war. In our minds, such a strategy will result in a futile renewal of the nuclear arms race in which neither side will relent"

Mr. Weinberger has vigorously defended the policy as necessary to deter the Soviet Union from nuclear blackmail. He told a gathering of congressional interns. Wednesday, officials said, that the Soviet Union had developed the ability to fight a protracted nuclear war and

the basic strategy for the armed that the United States must meet forces for fiscal years 1984 through that ability.

The letter also objected to plans for space-based weapons, which they said violated international treaties, and to the possibility that the 1972 anti-ballistic-missile treaty might be abrogated: It said of the nuclear strategy:

"This policy completely contra-diets your declared intentions to lessen the risk of nuclear war and undermines the credibility of your offer to negotiate 'meaningful re-ductions' in nuclear arsenals with the Soviet Union. For these reasons, we strongly urge you to reas-sess Secretary Weinberger's approval of this policy, as well as provide Congress with a full disclosure of the content of the fiveyear guidance."

Nisei Veterans of War in Pacific Recall Their Risky, Delicate Role guards to protect us from our own port company. Mr. Yasni, who was

By Charles Hillinger

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — President
Harry S. Truman called them "nur

human secret weapon."
Gen. Charles Willoughby,
Douglas MacArthur's chief of staff for intelligence, said the 6,000 Jananese-Americans who served in the Military Intelligence Service, nr MIS, "shortened the war against Japan by two years.

Col. Sidney F. Mashbir, commander of the service, said "thousands of American lives were preserved by these courageous men. "It's a story that has never been

publicly revealed," said John F. Aiso, 72, a retired judge in the Los Angeles County Superior Court. Aiso was the organizer and chief instructor of the Military Intelligence Service.

Secret Schools

"It would never have succeeded without Aiso's leadership at the secret MIS Japanese language schools," said James Oda, 67, of North Hollywood, Calif., one of the instructors who served under Mr. Aiso.

Most of the nisei volunteered to join the intelligence service from behind barbed wire in relocation camps, where 120,000 Japanese-Americans were held during the war because of their ancestry. The word nisei means second generation in Japanese.

Mr. Aiso, Mr. Oda and a dozen intelligence service veterans met recently to formulate plans for a reuninn next month in Los Angeles of nisei veterans of the intelligence service from throughout the United States.

The nisei translated captured Japanese documents, maps, battle plans, orders, letters and publications. They interrogated Japanese

prisoners.
We may have been the only soldiers in history to have bodyforces in combat zones so we would not be mistaken for the ene-

my," Mr. Aiso said.
"Out chief worry was getting shot by our own soldiers," said Kitao Yantada, 64, a retired postal supervisor from Pasadena, Calif.
He was assigned to a regiment
of 3,000 Marines during the fight

on New Britain Island northeast of New Guinca. "- 8-Hour Captain

"One of the Marines told my bodyguard, I've been in a foxhole six months and I haven't seen a Jap. I dnn't know what nne looks like." My bodyguard told the Marine: 'I'll show you one for \$5.' The guy gave him the \$5. My bodyguard found me and brought me over to the Marine and introduced me."

Kiyoshi Fujimura, 57, a retired Los Angeles postal worker who was a sergeant during the war, told how be became a captain for eight

"When the war was winding down in the Philippines I was to be the interpreter at Gen. Yamashita's surrender. The general would not surtender in the company of an enlisted man, so I was promoted to temporary captain for the occasion."

Many of the nisei intelligence service soldiers were killed by mistake by American troops. Sgt. Frank Hachiya, who was

posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, parachuted behind enemy lines in the Philippines and was later spotted and shot by an American.

Before he died, Sgt. Hachiya turned over to U.S. authorities a set of maps of enemy defenses. He is credited with saving the lives of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of U.S. troops. There were many unsung heroes

of the outfit, like Kenny Yasui, 68, owner of a Los Angeles import-ex-

awarded the Silver Star, fought with Merrill's Marauders in the China-Burma-India campaign. He swam to a small island in the Irrawaddy River in Burma and used a ploy to capture an entire Jananese company.

Mr. Yasui barked through a loudspeaker in Japanese: "I am Col. Yamamoto of the Imperial

Japanese Army. Japan has lost the war. Lay down your weapons and follow me." Two of the Japanese soldiers blew themselves up with hand grenades rather than surren-der. The rest followed Mr. Yasui

to awaiting American soldiers.

After the war, the intelligence service played a key role in the occupation of Japan. It was also used extensively in the Korean War.



In Ecuador, Prices Fall **Instead of Democracy**

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service QUITO, Ecuador — This is a city where past, present and future happen simultaneously. The colonial churches and im-

maculate plazas transport an ob-server back to the conquistadores of the 15th century. Indians, in bowler hats and ponchos, roasting guinea pigs in the crowded earlymorning market; bespeak cultures far, far older.

The present can be read in the street graffiti, which call for getting the Yankees out of El Salvador, the British out of the Malvinas, the government out of office. It can be sensed in the recurrent demonstrations, often violent, against the tattered economy, reflected by the devaluation of the national currency two months ago. Tellingly, in a country that truly is a banana republic, fewer bananas (and coffee and cacao) are being sold than eight years ago, and pric-

the teaming, blaring automobiles racing to burn ever-increasing amounts of gasoline. Such use has spurred Ecuadoran and foreign analysts to wonder whether Ecuador will be able to export petroleum — its greatest bonanza in the 1970s for even one more decade.

More positively, Ecuador has now been a democracy for more than three years and appears to be in the process of reversing its 152year history of coups, juntas and dictators.

"The structure of the electorate has changed; half our population is now under 21," said a top-level civil servant who is not a member of the roling Christian Democratic Party. Young people don't want

about 23 kilograms (about 52 pounds) since starting the fast last month and now weighs 56 kilograms. He has described himself as Perhaps more important, the military may not want to have the responsibility for dealing with the country's mounting economic problems, despite persistent rumors that anonymous colonels are plotting a coup. "The military has always stepped in when we were riding the high wave," said Armando Falconi Pareja, a saidsman educated at Cornell University. cated at Cornell University.

A foreign diplomat characterized the coup of Brig. Gen. Guillermo Rodriguez Lara in 1972, the year when oil exports began, as "the most cynical coup of all."

Oil Price Falls

Now the price of oil has fallen far that Ecuador's first-quarter oil earnings were a third less than a year earlier, inflation is estimated by nongovernment economists at percent, and the devaluation of the sucre reflects the 40 percent plunge that had already occurred m its dollar value over the last

"The country is broke," said Eduardo Grande Garcia, editor and publisher of El Tiempo, a Qui-

ernment officials as the most pressing problem facing President Osvaldo Hurtado, who rose from the vice presidency a year ago after his predecessor. Jaime Roldos Aguilera, died in a plane crash. "Always, there are various dan-

gers to democracy, especially in our area," said Ernesto Albano, the president's press secretary.
"Now, the danger may come from
the economic problems."

U.S. Interests

In the absence of any guerrilla movement and with insignificant showings by extremist parties in the 1979 elections, the United States has been chiefly interested in Ecasdor as a relatively small trading: partner — it supplies about 35 percent of Ecuador's imports — and as one of four South American democracies. The only substantive dispute between the two countries in recent years has been over tuna fishing rights.

That, however, was before Britsin moved to take the Falkland Is-lands back from Argentina. Al-though no formal polls have been taken; political analysts here estimate that more than 90 percent of the people supported Buenos Aires in that dispute.

The resentment toward the United States appeared to run at least as deep as that against Britain, which many Ecuadorans felt was only reacting to Argentina's initial aggression. In essence, they charge that Washington has opted

out of the Americas.

"Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig accomplished in 20 minutes what Fidel Castro could not accomplish in 20 years," charged Jorge Pareja Cucalon, director general of the state oil company.

"It is a blatant denial of hemispheric solidarity" an editorial in spheric solidarity," an editorial in El Comercio, Quito's largest circulation newspaper, declared. "It is the final epitaph of the Monroe

Doctrina."

MOSCOW - Twelve persons, including two customs officers at Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow, have been sentenced to long prison

of the foreigner who had founded

Soviet currency, car parts, gold, silver and jewels from the 3d and 2d

centuries B.C. to a Middle Eastern

Moscow Jails 12 In Smuggling Ring

terms for trying to smuggle Russian art treasures to the Middle East, the Soviet trade Union newspaper Trud reported Thursday. Trud said the ring centered on a foreigner who had tried to smuggle

The Trud report named 11 Russians and a foreigner referred to only as Mohammed, but it did not give the identity or the nationality

Today, the Trib Sends You Packing For the Weekend

The Trib is shifting its feature-packed Weekend section into Friday's newspaper, beginning today. Weekend is as lively as ever—opening up with a brand-new, weekly Travel Section on its fact-filled, two center pages. International Datebook. Where to go. How to get there. Where to dine, drink, disco, do the town.

Designed for readers who want to hit the road

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Weekend on Friday is part of the IHT's new, still evolving, day-by-day lineup of special feature pages, designed to brighten all your reading week:

• Insights on Wednesday

• Science/Technology every Thursday • Style one Thursday each month

 Weekend & Travel on Friday Arts on Saturday You can find something very special in your

Trib all week long.

We put the whole world in your hands.

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An Economic Treadmill

The recession, it appears, is not yet over. The government has just published its first estimate of the gross national product — the measure of the American economy's output - for the spring quarter, and it showed a slight rise. But other figures for June contradict the suggestion of a conventional turnaround and recovery.

As the quarter ended, employment and industrial production were falling. Through the spring, the decline was not continuing as rap-idly as last fall and winter. But the GNP data do not convey the promise of expansion for which the Reagan administration, and a great

many other people, had hoped.

Perhaps it is misleading to speak of a recession. The word has become a habit, and it is a bit dangerous. It brings to mind the kind of business cycle that was repeated six times between World War II and the late 1970s.

Each contraction was followed by a surge of growth that went on, typically, for several years, carrying employment and standards of living well beyond the previous peak.

That pattern changed in early 1979. Since then, the pattern has been a succession of weak waves of growth that crest and break prematurely, barely carrying the economy

back to its previous peak. The economy, measured by the GNP, is now at almost at the same level of output as it was in late 1979. In the century since the United States became an industrial power,

From THE WASHINGTON POST there has been nothing quite like it. What

caused this unhappy change?

As the date testifies, it was well established before Mr. Reagan arrived at the White House, you can safely assume that it had a lot to do with the accelerating inflation, aggra-vated by the oil crisis of 1979. The issue is not whether the Reagan administration and its idiosyncratic economic theories led the country into zero growth — plainly, they did not — but whether they can lead the country out

At this point, the economy remains caugh in the same trap Mr. Reagan found it in, and his policies have made it harder than ever to find a solution. The enormous tax cut enacted II months ago has created a dismaying prospect of increasingly large budget deficits in the years ahead, and that in turn makes it harder than ever to bring interest rates down. With interest high, economic recovery and growth remain implausible.

When GNP remains at a constant level, as it has since 1979, that does not mean - unfortunately — that each individual Ameri-can's income also remains constant. Since the population is growing - at, currently, a little over I percent a year - in a stagnant econo-

my, income per capita falls.

Those are the dilemmas the administration's midyear review of the budget and economic strategy, to appear this week, needs to

Remaking of the Species

The rapid advance of genetic engineering raises a question fundamental to the nature of man: Should inheritable alterations to the human gene set be permitted? Unfortunately, genetic engineers, resentful of recent public debate of the bealth hazards of gene-splitting, seem more interested in quietly perfecting their craft than in collaborating in a new in-

quiry into its consequences.

Biologists have already attempted to repair the genetic defect that caused the blood disease betathalassemia by introducing copies of the normal gene into a patient's bone marrow cells. The technique does not yet work, but in time, it or others will. Changing the genes in the ordinary cell of the body presents no special problem because, like any other surgical intervention, the change dies with the patient.

But researchers are already contemplating a more thorough cure for genetic disorders, that of correcting the defective gene in a person's germline cells - the eggs or sperm. Repairs of this sort represent an altogether tovel change because they would be passed on to the patient's descendants,

On first impression, that sounds like the finest kind of medical advance. It might, for instance, allow eradication within a generation of such scourges as sickle-cell anemia. But consider some possible consequences,

There are a finite number of human genes and therefore a lesser number of genes that are sometimes defective. Maybe a genetie package could be developed containing normal copies of all such genes. What if all children received such a package as routinely as vaccinations, creating a physically perfect population? Might tot so large a change alter the specifics? Might it even create a physically perfect population? Might not so large a change alter a species? Might it create a new ence there seems to be between our DNA and that of our nearest relatives, the highest apes?

Theologians may bave doubts about making man perfect; should not biologists share

them, even if for rather different reasons? Repairing a defect is one thing, but once that is routine it will become much harder to argue against adding genes that confer desired qualities, like better health, looks or brains. There is to discernible line to be drawn between making inheritable repairs of

genetic defects, and improving the species. The question is not whether but when such genetic change will become possible. There are no evident limits to the powerful tools that molecular biologists now have available. Once the biological machinery is completely understood, we are likely to be able to tinker

At the request of three church groups, the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems is considering the implications of genetic engineering for human existence. It may get little help from biologists; despite having gained all they wanted during the recent discussion of health hazzards, they mistrust the public's capacity for rational debate and do not want genetic engineering to again become the focus of attention.

Other government agencies have exhaustively studied the immediate issues, including risk and industrial applications. The commission, if it wishes to make a unique contribution, will look at the longer-term aspects. In particular, the question of whether the human germline should be declared inviolable derserves close attention.

Such a restriction will probably prove unjustifiable. But deliberate manipulation of the human germline will constitute a watershed in history, perhaps even in evolution. It should not be crossed surrepotiously, or before a full debate has allowed the public scientists are leading. The remaking of man is worth a little discussion.

Other Editorial Opinion

Recessionomics

President Reagan took office promising that prosperity was assured if only the nation applied some rigid rules to economic policy and never looked back.

You would get the same results that he has achieved with the economy if you were to lock your car's steering wheel before you headed down a winding mountain road.

Fortunately, the Federal Reserve Board, which has been left to steer the economy pretty much on its own, is slightly less rigid and far more alarmed about the devastating effect of stubbornly high interest rates.

Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Re-serve, told Congress Tuesday that, while he is not ready to relax the growth of the supply of money, he will not tighten up any further

The Fed obviously has gone beyond that, building bank reserves to allow the interest rate that its member banks charge one another for short-term loans (federal-funds rate) to fall. For the first-time since December, it has reduced the interest rate that the Federal Reserve itself charges member banks.

Only time will tell, however, whether the

Federal Reserve made its moves soon enough or went far enough. The Fed makes its decisions in secret meetings, and chooses carefully among a small ration of words when it talks about itself.

Still, the Federal Reserve's cautious move toward lower interest rates is the one good sign in an economy that is unraveling so fast that businessmen are abandoning the Reagan program in increasing numbers.

Unemployment keeps rising; in the steel industry, one-third of the workforce is idle a depression by 1930s standards. Bankruptcies set new records weekly. Sales keep falling, along with new housing starts.

Edward G. Jefferson, chairman of Du Pout

Co., thinks the time has come to "address ourselves not to inflation but to recovery. Other businessmen urge cutbacks in defense spending and cancellation of a tax cut scheduled for next July as means of cutting the buge federal deficits that belp keep interest

The White House will hear none of it. A spokesman says that the president has no fallback plan and that the administration intends to sit tight until the present plan takes

If the White House will not budge, Congress must — in step with the Federal Reserve. Nothing that it does will turn the economy around smartly, but it may be able to cut the nation's losses.

-The Los Angeles Times.

JULY 23: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Korea Under Japan

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "Despite the disturbances following the abdication of the Emperor Yi-Heui, it fairly certain that the Japanese have the Ko-rean situation well in hand. Street rioting has occurred and both Japanese and Koreans confess to several killed and wounded. No matter how beneficial the change of regime may be for the majority, it must injure some vested interests; the opposition, however, is insignificant, and already shows signs of subsiding. As a matter of fact, Korea has not been an independent state for 300 years, and it is a perversion of fact to represent the latest manifestation of Japan's supremacy as a confiscation of Korea's sovereignty."

1932: Disarmament Tangle

GENEVA — Refusing to vote for the resolu-tion that will conclude the first phase of the disarmament conference, Germany declared that it accepts tothing less than immediate recognition of its juridical right to equal treatment with the victors in the world war. Thus, despite the chidings of Great Britain and France, the German delegate, Nadolny, signaled the collapse of the negotiations.
"When Germany was disarmed," he said,
"we were promised that the allies would reduce their armaments to Germany's level. That was in 1919 and now we are in 1932. Germany has been patient all these years ... without receiving one tangible result of

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chabraian KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publishe PHILIP M. FOISIE WALTER WELLS ROBERT K. McCABE SAMUEL ABT CARL GEWIRTZ ROLAND PINSON RENE BONDY FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS RICHARD H. MORGAN ational Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Ganile, 92200 Neuilly-aur-Seine, France Telephone 747-1265, Telex 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

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Superpowers Need a Way to Air Grievances

L ONDON — At a meeting of the Pugwash Conference where scientists gather to discuss the great danger of nuclear war, the Soviet Ambassa-dor to Canada, Alexander Yakovlev, voiced alarm at the idea of "punishment" in East-West relations. Yakovlev was obviously referring to U.S. eco-

America's allies see Washington's attempts to

block the Soviet-European gas pipeline deal in the same light. They are convinced that Moscow can and will complete the project anyway.

There is widespread doubt that economic sanctions provide effective political leverage in any case. Transfer of sensitive military technology is something else. There is no real disagreement in the West on refusing it.

But the dilemma of punishment remains. It is a

human as well as a policy problem.

A deep natural targe exists to express anger and disapproval. It is rational as well as instinctive, since lack of reaction confirms the belief of a miscreant that be has done nothing wrong and that his self-justification is accepted.

That is why every language has curses and dirty words. Something out of the ordinary is needed to show that a form of behavior is judged improper and unacceptable. But dirty words are devalued when they are used excessively. That has happened in East-West relations and to a large extent at the United Nations. Denunciation has so little impact that it no longer is satisfactory punishment. However, the ultimate punishment has been

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WASHINGTON - George

changing the top command at the

State Department, and it is clear he will have more freedom to do so than

his predecessor, Alexander Haig. He is bound to be in a burry, for he

is confronted with a bost of prob-

lems, and has only a couple of years in this administration to deal with

them, but in some ways be is in a

strong position.
Unlike Haig, he will get the team at
State he wants, and it will be difficult
for the other centers of foreign policy

power in the White House and the

Pentagon to challenge him. For even

the president, after the personal and

policy confusions of the last 18 months, cannot afford another crisis

in the conduct of foreign policy in the

The immediate question is what Shultz will do with his authority. His

brought in former Socretary of State

Henry Kissinger and others outside the conservative establishment to dis-

cuss the Middle East, but he offered

them no jobs. This was sort of his

His first appointments, approved by the president, were of Kenneth W.

Dam, a close friend, distinguished

law professor and provost of the Uni-

versity of Chicago, as deputy secre-tary of state; and W. Allen Wallis, chancellor of the University of Ro-

chester, another conservative econo-

mist, as undersecretary of state for

economic affairs.
These men will undoubtedly raise

the intellectual level of the adminis-

tration, which has not been excessive,

but they are not experts in the con-duct of foreign affairs. They merely

reinforce Shultz in the field of eco-

nomic policy where he is very strong.

It is at the critical level of defining the priorities and philosophy of

American foreign policy that this ad-ministration is weak and inconsistent,

beginning with the president and his friend, Judge Clark, another amateur

in the tangle of foreign policy, presid-ing over a National Security Council staff in the White House, which at

least has had the good judgment to be

invisible, but has not gained the con-

fidence of the Congress.

All this is probably obvious to Shultz, or soon will be, and it will be

surprising if he doesn't make a clean

sweep of most of the present assistant

secretaries of state before the end of

the year. For time is not on his side.
Shultz faces a roaring crisis in the
Middle East, not only in Lebanon

but, perhaps more important, in the religious war between Iran and Iraq,

which threatens the oil supplies of the

industrial world. There is also a crisis

of confidence within the NATO alli-

ance; a tangle of problems in Latin

America; and not least, the possibili-ty of a reordering of U.S. relations

declaration of independence.

first decision was symbolic:

last half of his term.

Shultz wasted no time in

Arabian Nightmare.

Shultz Moves Quickly

In Taking Command

By James Reston

with the Soviet Union over the con-

Maybe Shultz has been lucky in his bad luck. Paradoxically, U.S. rela-

tions with its major allies and its ad-

versaries are now so dangerous for all

concerned that they are all getting a

little scared, and therefore there may

now be a chance for a general reap-

praisal, if they begin to think about

It is not only the Israelis who have rejected the PLO, but the Arab states that have rejected them. It has been a

brutal war in Lebanon. But the Is-

raciis may have won and do not know it, and could lose by pressing their

military victory and failing to deal fairly with the Palestinian problem,

That is one problem on Shultz's desk before he has even had time to

find a place to live in Washington or

Another is that the Russians are in

so much more trouble with them-selves, the Chinese and their Eastern

European allies than the West is, that

there may be a chance - not much

but some — that they finally may be willing to consider the possibility that

they have more to gain by compro-

mising with the free nations than by

Washington about bow best to de-

fend U.S. interests and principles. It would require better consultations

between the political parties at home

and the allies; new negotiations with the Russians; and probably new men

All this is a big order, but maybe

Shultz can do something about it. Reagan has tried to define and ad-minister U.S. foreign policy on a very

narrow basis. In his appointments to

the State Department and the major

embassies abroad, he rejected the Democrats and the Ford Republi-cans, and tried to deal with U.S.

problems with a riot of well-meaning but contradictory beliefs and misty comfortable illusions. But this lazy.

optimism and easy cheerfulness has

age and has to try to do something about it, hopefully not with econo-mists alone. It is a national and philo-

sophical problem, requiring the best

The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature

name and address. Brief letters

receive priority, and letters may be

abridged. We cannot acknowledge

all letters, but we value the views

of the readers who submit them.

people and thoughts he can get

So Shultz has inherited the wreck-

not worked.

of both parties to carry them out.

which is the heart of the matter.

learn the cards in the deck.

the future rather than the past.

trol of trade and nuclear weapons.

By Flora Lewis

ruled out for the world's superpowers. They cannot use violence against each other because the surviv-al of mankind is at stake. Political and economic gestures are the alternatives.

It is important to recall the difference between punishment and coercion. They have been blurred in current U.S. policy, which leads to frustration at home and irritation among friends trying to understand the rationale of American decisions.

Coercion must be effective or it will only be provocation, possibly dangerous.

Some U.S. officials believe that increasing economic pressure on the Russians, by denying them the chance to earn hard currency and by continuing the monstrously expensive arms race, will force internal reforms and a more restrained policy abroad. That is certainly an illusion. Even countries like Rhodesia and South Africa could not be brought to heel that way.

The Soviet Union is too vast and self-contained

to be budged by pressures that the international community could apply, even if it were united.

Many signs indicate that reforms are being prepared within the Soviet system because its leaders

acknowledge the economy is not working.

Anthoritative Soviet sources say no decisions have yet been made. They will almost certainly be left to President Leonid Brezhnev's successors.

But it is already clear that the issue inside the Kremlin will be how to change, not whether.

Nobody can foresee how economic reforms, when they come, will affect Soviet foreign policy.

perhaps little in the short term. But, to doubt, the international climate will help determine how bold the Soviet reformers will dare to be since they will not consciously do any-

thing likely to undermine the power structure.
Only in this way might U.S. sanctions influence the Russians, and the more frightened they are, the less they are likely to risk relaxation of controls. So essentially, it is correct to consider U.S. policy as punishment, meant to convey American attitudes rather than to oblige defined Soviet reforms.

The United States does need to be able to show

reaction to expansionist use of Soviet power. The trouble is there are not many good ways, and economic strings for lack of more suitable measures only complicate the problem of easing tension in a volatile world. Yakovley suggested. that a better way would be for leaders to meet, tell each other straight out about their grievances and

explain their apprehensions. That might serve American as well as Soviet interests, providing the meeting did not take place in an atmosphere likely to increase hostility, as hap-pened when President Kennedy met the Soviet eader, Nikita Khrushchev, in Vienna in 1961. Something must be done. Otherwise, the United States risks sending the wrong message, looking belligerent when it reacts defensively and being

misunderstood as the Russians claim they are. The New York Times.

Why Iran's Revolution Can Only Go So Far

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Iran's has been a secular as well as religious revolution, and that should not be forgotten. The revolution has been reactionary, rather than forward-looking, as revolutions usually are. It wants to recreate an idealized past, not discover an ideal future. But that may simply confuse the issue. Much of what has been happening in Iran resembles past revolutions.

Iran obviously is not the France of 1789 nor the Russia of 1917. But the revolutionary process is strikingly consistent over the three countries. Even the attack upon Iraq, after Iraq's foolish invasion, is in the pattern. Revolutionary movements tend to break out of their initial limits and proclaim an international mission usually in response to a counterrevolutionary challenge from abroad.

The French revolution burst out of France and all but took over Europe. The campaigns of the revolutionary armies and then of Napoleon were in the eyes of the French, and of their sympathizers abroad - wars of popular liberation. They succeeded be-cause France's soldiers believed they were changing the world, while the professional armies against them were accustomed to limited, dynastic wars. These were meant to settle disputes between monarchs, and usually were affairs of maneuver and brief engagements.

Professionals were expected to rec-

ognize when they were in a losing poation and to cede the day.

The French revolutionary armies

tore enemy forces apart. They were not interested in compromise. They had a new world and a new humanity to create. They were like the Iranians today. Any sacrifice could be justified in their cause.

The notion of the nation-in-arms was born with France's revolutionary decree of August, 1793, declaring that young men would fight, married men forge weapons, women make tents and clothing, children make bandages, "and old men will be brought to the public squares to arouse the cour-age of the soldiers, while preaching the unity of the republic and hatred against kings." Today, the Iranian Army clears enemy mine fields by sending revolutionary guards in a

mass charge to paradise What happened in France could have been a cautionary lesson to Iraq's President Saddam Hussein. He thought be could exploit Iran's disorder and overthrow the rule of the Aystollah Rubollah Khomeini. What he actually did was provoke an alliance of Iranian nationalism with the

Islamic revolutionary movement. The French carried their revolution ontside their borders when Austria and Prussia threatened the country in 1792-1793, believing that the French were in such disorder that the revolutionary government could be toppied. Instead, the French united to defend themselves, and proclaimed their willingness to help any people, which wanted to overthrow its government. It was the beginning of the end for absolute monarchy in Europe.

The conservative states made the same mistake about Russia's revolution. First the Germans decided to dictate their own terms to the new revolutionary government, and to seize what they wanted from Russia. Then the British, French, Japanese, and — half-heartedly — the United States, intervened with the aim of keeping Russia in the war against Germany, but also because they came

to think that they had a chance (in

Winston Churchill's phrase) throttle Bolshevism in its cradle." Their support for the anti-Communist Whites in the civil war simply provoked a patriotic national rallying to the Red government. Former czar-ist generals joined the Red Army, in the same way that U.S.-trained officers from the shah of Iran's army now fight for the mullahs' government against Iraq. History repeats it-self when people are too stupid, or too arrogant, to learn from what has

The idea that Iran now threatens the rest of the Islamie world does not, however, follow from the experience of the past. Here the religious limit upon Iran's revolution is to more important than the secular precedents. The Shia sect of Iran is a dissident version of Islamic belief. The conservative Arab states are Sunnis, mainstream Moslems. Only Iraq, Yemen, Pakistan, and Oman have important Shiite communities.

Arabs, moreover, historically have been hostile to the Persians. They, like the Iranians, suffer the crisis of modernization, but the differences between Iran and the Arab states were great before Iran's upheaval.

Classical pre-revolutionary condi-tions existed in Iran under the shah: The country was in rapid and disruptive social change; popular expecta-tions had been created that could not tions had been created that could not be gratified; nearly everywhere there lieved," he said. "That in turn suggests intrusive and morally upsetting gests greater Soviet vulnerability to foreign influence; and the ruling groups and the monarchy had lost touch with the middle classes who, alienated, threw their support behind the popular movement which had been launched by the mullahs. Some of the same conditions exist

elsewhere. But that does not mean Iran is in a position to touch off revolutions in other countries. The general rule is that people make their own revolutions. Neither French nor Russian revolutionaries succeeded in leading revolutions in other countries. They changed the way people in their time thought; they launched new ideas and new political institu-tions; afterwards, things never were

But the initial practical result of the revolutions in France and Russia was to provoke hostile conservative coalitions in the neighboring countries, which felt themselves menaced That is the outlook in the Middle East today. The Western powers would do well to let this develop spontaneously. The fact that Iran is a Shiite nation puts a natural limit on Iran's revolutionary expansion. International Herald Tribune.

of economic sanctions as a diplomat-ic weapon against Moscow. But also, more than a bitle misleading, if the aim was to reinforce the administration's efforts to sock it to the Ris-

Washington Post

tion's efforts to sock it to the kins-sians by barring U.S. equipment of technology for the Siberia-to-Europe natural gas pipeline.

To begin with, the "U.S." really, did not say anything. The Census Ru-resu, an arm of the Commerce De-partment, extracted a couple of chap-ters from a 200-page study of Soviet trade produced for its Foreign Demo-parable. Analysis Division by art ingraphic Analysis Division by an inchouse expert, Barry Kotinsky, and a consultant, Dr. Vladimir Tremt, a professor at Duke University University University knownst to his boss, Commerce Sec-retary Malcolm Baldridge, who had not seen the study, the bureau's direc-tor, Bruce Chapman, called a press conference to discuss the extracts.

Vulnerable

On Trade?

So What?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — For a nice, clear-out example of how

statistics, scholarly analysis, good public relations and the shorthand of

front-page headlines can sometimes

conspire to confound constructive

public discourse on red-hot issues of

foreign policy, consider The Case of the Mis-valued Ruble. First the headlines of Tuesday last

week. "U.S. Says Rise in Trade by Soviet Makes it Vulnerable to Sanc-

tions," said the New York Times,

"Soviets Held Dependent on Imports; Moscow Vulnerable to Trade

Sanctions, Study Indicates," said the

Interesting. And timely, coming in the middle of a rancorous quarrel be-

its industrial allies over the efficacy

een the Reagan administration and

They were not intended for a gen-eral audience, as you may deduce from the title of the full work: "The Domestic Value of Soviet Foreign Trade: Exports and Imports in the 1972 Input-Output Table." But the case the authors make can be simply. stated. With the help of a recent re-port, they found what they consider to be a more reliable measure of the importance of international trade to the Soviet gross national product. based on a better valuation of the

ruble in terms of domestic prices.

From this Kotinsky and Tremiconclude that "the Soviet Union's participation in world trade relative to its national income is in fact two or three times higher than has been recognized by other researchers."

The importance of the Soviet Union's "growing dependence on im-ports" and the "increasing impor-tance" of foreign markets for Soviet goods "cannot be overemphasized." the authors declare.

But nowhere do they emphasize it in terms of a presumed increased vulnerability to economic sanctions. Still less is any connection made with the issue of whether economic sanctions are even an effective form of pressure—although Treml is a Soviet empor known among his colleagues as in extreme hard-liner.

That connection was made by Chapman. "The new analysis shows that the Soviet Union is more open to the influences of international market. economic sanctions than has been wi-

derstood up to now." The question is whether the point the study makes about increased Soviet dependence on international trade translates, in practice, into anything more than a theoretical increase

in Soviet vulnerability to sanctions.

Experts I have talked to have their doubts. More than half of this increased Soviet trade is with the Communist bloc. Not much likelihood of sanctions there. Ditto for the Third World, a big Soviet trading partner.
And ditto, redoubled, for Western
Europe, which accounts for much of the rest of Soviet trade,

And America, which favors sanctions on just about anything but American grain, has little else to play around with U.S. trade with the Soviet Union, even by the Kotinsky-Tremi new math, is modest.

We are left with a suggestion, now widely circulated, that the Russians, in a strictly technical sense, are more vulnerable to international economic; sanctions. But we are also left, in practical terms, with the unanswered question: So what?

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No Luster

challenging and delying them.
But, dicey as all this is, it would require new ways of thinking in Regarding "Israelis Have Lost a uster" (IHT, June 28):
Richard Cohen is indeed naive if he has ever supposed that Israel would be "the place where truth was told, where idealism thrived." Has he

never read Hertzel and the other phi-

losophers of Zionism? We, in this part of the world know better. We have been subjected to the Zionist deceit, bypocrisy, lies, and sa-distic behaviour long enough. We have witoessed four wars, all provoked by Zionist ideologies embo-

died in Israel's policies. We have seen how they treat the non-Jews and have come to be fully aware that they will not stop short of their dream empire from the Nile to the Euphrates.

LOY AJJAN. Doha, Qater.

Bilked and Milked

Regarding "But Who Really Needs Super Cow" (IHT, July 13); One can sympathize with Daniel Greenberg's view that technological "progress" does not always lead to an improvement in the quality of life, but his argument against investments in the improvement of agricultural productivity is seriously awry. Far from blaming surpluses on such innovations as the "super cow", he should place the blame on the sacred cows of the price-support programs, which pay farmers to produce commodities which cannot be sold at an inflated government-controlled price.

This bureaucratic nonsense, which is even more pervasive bere in Europe than in the United States, pillages the pocket of the poor consumer twice once through the higher retail prices in the store and again through the taxes to pay for the storage and dis-posal of "surpluses." Perhaps with technological devel-

Perhaps with technological developments such as the "super cow", the powerful agricultural lobbies on both sides of the Atlantic will be swamped by the volume of production. Then, finally, the general public may be allowed to benefit through lower food prices and lower taxes. DAVID BLANDFORD,

Soviet Trade Weighed

Regarding "U.S. Reports Vulnerabil-ity of Soviet Union to International Market Forces" and "Tass Calls U.S. Study a Lie" (IHT, July 14, 15): Like every country, the Soviet Un-ion also needs the free flow of goods into and out of the country. But this

During 65 years, Soviet trade was boycotted almost entirely by the West. On the one side, this retarded Russia's development, on the other it was forced to develop its economy with the utmost velocity from the scratch to the second mightiest of the world. It is unusual that the Americans want to harm the Soviet Union

through trade, thereby harming them-

Tass calls the U.S. Commerce De- or too low.

RENATE FUCHS. et dependence on trade a lie, saying

that the dramatic imbalance of the Washington report is a figment of inagination. According to the World Bank the value of the Soviet imports. from the industrialized capitalis countries was less than 2 percent of the Soviet gross national product in 1980. Therefore even if Soviet trade statistics underestimate the value of imports, the ratio would still remain infinitesimal, and would not destabil-

ize Soviet economy.

ROBERT MAJOR.

Dreaming On Regarding "American Dreams

(IHT, July 10).
Whenever I see an article, essay of report on research about dreams I become irritated to read that psychologists, psychiatrists and other wise men only consider the mental state of the dreamer but never his physical

condition or position.

Hasn't any of them dreamed, for, instance, that he was being chased, and couldn't run away from the danger, then, on wakening found that actually his feet were not able to the move because were wrapped in the bed sheets. The writers of these arti-

cies never consider this at all. All I want is to give encouragement to some unhappy dreamer who keep falling and falling in his sleep and who, after reading your article, may get an inscirrity complex. In reality he may be the best adjusted person alive, but maybe his pillow is too high

Villars Oilon, Switzerland.



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By Al Kamen .. Washington Post Service . . .

WASHINGTON -A lawyer for Edwin P. Wilson, the former CIA agent who has been accused of supplying explosives and terrorist training to Libya, says that if the case goes to trial Mr. Wilson will al information that will "shake the CIA to its foundations and perhaps even the government."
The lawyer, Herald Price Fahr-

inger, made the comments to reporters Wednesday after Judge John Lewis Smith Jr. of U.S. District Court turned down Mr. Wilson's request that his \$20-million be reduced. Mr. Fahringer. said he would appeal the ruling.

He said the information Mr.

Wilson would reveal at any trial reaches up into some pretty high places" and was related to work he did with the CIA after he formally

Mr. Wilson began working un-der contract with the Libyan govemment shortly after he left the task force. The CIA has repeatedly

tivities in Libya. In the 90-minute hearing Wednesday, Mr. Fahringer told Judge Smith that the case presents questions of "graymait" a term that refers to situations in which the government might decide to . halt prosecution of a defendant rather than have intelligence information revealed.

A federal grand jury in Chicago indicted Tencom on Wednesday on charges of conspiring to ship aircraft parts to Libya without

An assistant U.S. attorney, Cerol E. Bruce, asked Judge Smith to order Mr. Wilson held without bond, saying that he could secure false passports. He also cited a threat he was accused of having made to kill the chief prosecutor in the case, E. Lawrence Barcella Jr.

In court papers, the prosecutors confirmed that Mr. Wilson, who was indicted Monday by a federal grand jury in Houston on charges of shipping 20 tons of explosives to Libya in 1977, was also under investigation in Colorado in the attempted assassination of a Libyan dissident in 1980.

The prosecutors also confirmed that he was being investigated by a federal grand jury in Alexandria, Va., on accusations that he cormpted public officials. Sources familiar with that investigation have

Vildoso Sworn In As Bolivian Chief

LA PAZ — Gen. Guido Vildoso Calderón, the army chief of staff, was sworn in as president here Wednesday in a ceremony delayed nine hours. A presidential side said the ceremony was postponed because some Cabinet ministers were late, but military sources said the delay was caused by feuding among the joint chiefs of staff.

In an imagural statement from the presidential palace, Gen. VII-doso Calderón, 51, called for national support "to rebuild the cooncry, bring back full democra-cy, defeat defeation and restore faith in the fatherland" He promised to turn over power to "the people's choice" for president on Ang. 6, 1983.

Seven political parties issued a joint statement critical of Gen. VII-doso Calderon's designation by the military junta that took power peacefully Monday from Gen. Cel-so Torreho Villa. And the Bolivian Workers Central, a powerful union confederation, staged an hour-long work stoppage "to protest the un-lateral decision by the military to decide the country's destiny."

Turkey, Greece Set Talks

ANKARA - The foreign ministers of Turkey and Greece will meet in Ottawa on Oct. 2 in an ef-fort to ease tensions between their countries the Turkish Foreign Ministry announced Thursday. The two countries have been at odds over boundaries in the Aege dergone open heart surgery.
an Sea and over Cyprus. Starting in 1952 just as Amerian Sea and over Cyprus.

said that the officials include present and-former members of U.S. intelligence agencies.

Conspiracy With Libya Alleged

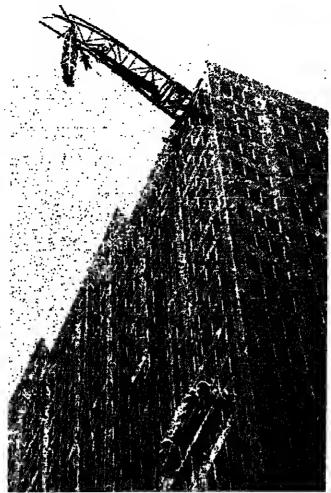
CHICAGO (LAT) - A federal grand jury has accused the opera-tors of a small aircraft supply company of conspiring with a Libyan Air Force colonel to sell nearly \$14 million in restricted military aircraft parts to Libya last year. According to a 30-count indict-

ment, the Tencom Corp. of Northbrook, a Chicago suburb, made 60 unlicensed shipments of parts for the C-130 Hercules, a military cargo plane, and for the Chinook CH-47 helicopter. In return, the indictment alleges, Libya paid \$13.8 mil-tion through its military procurement office.

Court records show that transac-

retired from the agency in 1971 tions involving aircraft parts were and left the top secret U.S. Navy
Task Force 157 in 1976.

tions involving aircraft parts were made between Tencom and Libya from November, 1980, to Septemfrom November, 1980, to September, 1981, and that Tencom began stockpiling C-130 parts at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago last August, soon after U.S. fightdenied that the agency was con-nected with or sanctioned his ac-ers over the Mediterranean Sea. However, those parts, valued at \$2.3 million, were seized by U.S. Customs agents at O'Hare in September. Court documents said the Tencom shipment was labeled as nonmilitary merchandise destined for West Germany.



CRANE ACCIDENT - A worker hung from a broken crane Wednesday atop an unfinished skyscraper in Manhattan, trying to secure it. Part of the crane's boom had fallen over, knocking debris onto Madison Avenue, 44 floors below. One pedestrian was killed and 16 were hurt.

was the name of a Midwest company that had been selling spare airplane, parts and equipment to Libya. That company, according to sources familiar with the information; is an Illinois from called Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches KATMANDU, Nepal — B.P. Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Compiled by Our Staff From Dispat mation revealed. Mr. Fabringer said that one item B.P. Koirala, of Nepal, Dies at 67; of information that Mr. Wilson

Garroway as the host, captured the

interest of the new national audi-

mor and owlish appearance soon

became a fixture in millions of

homes. He closed each program by

He resigned in 1961 and, al-

Born in Schenectady, N.Y., Mr.

though he did other shows, be

Garroway graduated from Washington University in St. Louis in

1935. He broke into radio as a \$16-

gradually faded from public.

-week NBC page boy.

viewers "peace."

prime minister and main opposition leader, died Wednesday, shortly after returned from Bangkok, where he had been treated for lung cancer and other ailments, his family said.
Although he was its strongest

opponent, the government had awarded the politician \$15,000 to help pay for his treatment. More than 1,000 supporters greeted him on his return to the Nepalese capi-

Bisweswar Prasad Koirala was born to middle class Nepalese par-ents in Banaras, India. He received degrees of bachelor of arts from Banaras Hindu University and bachelor of law from Calcutta University. He joined the Communist Party of India in the early 1930s but switched a few years later to the Socialist Party of India. He participated in the "Quit Inmovement against the British colonial government and was ar-rested and detained in 1943 for two years.

Following independence for the Korrala waged a 10-year political and military struggle for power in Nepal. Tall and elegant, he was elected the kingdom's first prime minister in 1959 but served only until December, 1960, when King Mahendra dissolved the fledgling government and banned political

King Mahendra, the father of the present ruler, King Birendra, charged Mr. Koirala with corruption and confined him to prison for eight years. After his release in 1968, he went into self-exile in India, where he waged an armed struggle in attempt to restore polit-

ical parties in Nepal.

He returned home in December, 1976, but was arrested soon after his arrival and reportedly sen-tenced to death at a secret trial. Publicly, he was charged with trea-son and sedition but the charges were dismissed by a regular court. . His attempts to restore parties

suffered a severe hlow in May, 1980, when Nepalese voted to retain the partyless system. The vote was in a referendum called by King Birendra.

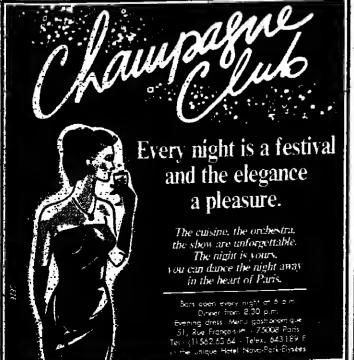
After the vote went against him.

he refused to take part in the gen-eral elections held last year for the first time in 22 years, denouncing them as undemocratic.

Dave Garroway

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PHILADEL PHIA — Dave Garroway, 69, who was the first host of television's Today program, was found dead Wednesday in his Swarthmore, Pa., home.

The police said he had apparently killed himself with a shotgun. He had suffered from heart prob-lems for years and recently had un-



Samuel Coleman

NEW YORK (UPI) - Samuel ence. Mr. Garroway's affable hu-Joyce's "Ulysses" five decades ago, raising a palm and wishing his

Mr. Coleman conceded later that the case, which ended in a landmark decision to lift the ban on grounds of biterary merit, was one that he did not enjoy pressing and felt "ambivalent" about be-cause he had read the book and

Jean Girault

In one interview, he remarked, "You wouldn't think of taking a book off the shelf and reading it 58, who directed several successful without looking at the title, or comedies starring Louis de Funes as a bumbling gendarme, bas died of a beart attack, his assistant angoing to a movie without looking at the margnee to see what's playing. And yet that's what we mostly

Coleman, 88, the assistant U.S. attorney who directed the U.S. government's unsuccessful hid to ban died Monday.

PARIS (UPI) - Jean Girault,

vestigation that led to the convictions of seven members of Congress and a number of local officials who accepted bribes from

WASHINGTON - The FBI relied on convicted confidence men and swindlers to lead it to corrupt politicians in the Abscam investigation even though some of those informants and middlemen had proved unreliable in the past, an FBI official has acknowledged.

H'ashington Post Service

But the official, Francis M. Mullen Jr., executive assistant director of the FBI, assured a Senate committee Wednesday that the information generally proved reliable and that he believed the value of the Abscam investigation outweighed the problems.

"The Abscam operation presented the FB1 with unprecedented leads into ongoing public corrup-tion," Mr. Mullen said, "If we had not gone forward with this investigation, if we had not followed our leads to their logical conclusions. the FBI would not have fulfilled its obligation to our nation."

The committee heard restimony from Mr. Mullen as it began the second day of hearings into the methods used by the FBI in the in-

هكذامن التجل

FBI Aide Defends Use of Abscam Informants

FBI agents posing as representa-tives of wealthy Arah sheikhs. James Neal, committee counsel, questioned Mr. Mullen intensely bout the bureau's use of Melvin Weinberg, a convicted confidence

man, as a central figure in the investigation. "Here's a man who's had 25 years as a cheat, a liar," said Mr. Neal, who was the chief Watergate trial lawyer eight years ago. He added: "Here's a man you could

Mr. Neal established during questioning that the FBI had used ir. Weinberg as an informanı until the mid-1970s, when he was dropped after the bureau learned he was conducting an independent confidence game on the side.

not control."

"You need a Mel Weinberg to start one of these operations." Mr.

Mullen responded. "You need the name being raised by one of the instant credibility."

He continued: "We do it all the time. We control them as best we can. We're aware going into it that they're not Boy Scouts. It's a difficult issue, but it's something we must do if we're going to succeed."

He added that because of Mr. Weinberg's background, he "was probably supervised more extensively during the course of the Abscam investigation than any other cooperating witness in the history of the FBI's undercover program."

Mr. Mullen said Mr. Weinberg received \$250,000 from the FBI during the three-year Abscam investigation. That revelation led Mr. Neal to question whether Mr. Weinberg provided information just to generate more income.

"I can state unequivocally there was no targeting of public offi-cials," Mr. Mullen said. There was no mention of any elected public official's name by the FBI undercover operatives prior to that

corrupt influence peddlers.

Mr. Mullen was questioned about the authorization of bribe offers merely on the word of the middlemen, even if there were no other indication the poblician might be predisposed to accept a bribe. In many cases the middlemen named innocent congressmen who were eliminated as suspects

later in the process. A well-publicized case was that of Sen. Larry Pressler, a South Da-kota Republican who was contact-ed to be offered a bribe. When it became clear that Sen. Pressler did not know what was happening, the agents terminated the meeting without making the offer.

But Sen. Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and a member of the committee, said Wednesday: "Senator Pressler will carry this for life. It's almost like someone exposed to radia-

"In his mind, he was tainted,"

Smith Inquiries Ended By Justice Department

By Charles R. Babcock and Bob Woodward

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - The Justice Department has announced that it has elosed two investigations into Attorney General William French Smith's personal finances and that no special prosecutor will be appointed to investigate Mr. Smith's acceptance of a \$50,000 severance fee from a California firm.

But in a second matter, the department's Office of Professional Responsibility issued an unusual criticism of a sitting attorney gen-eral. It said Mr. Smith had violated the department's conflict-of-interest rules through an investment in a tax shelter that would have given him \$4 in tax write-offs for each \$1 of his first-year investment.

Soon after questions about Mr. Smith's personal finances became public in May, he returned the \$50,000 and said be would not take tax deductions greater than his actual cash investments. But the investigations continued in an attempt to determine whether there had been violations of the law or conflict-of-interest rules. Mr. Smith's spokesman issued a

brief statement Wednesday saying "the attorney general is pleased" with the decision to end the investigations.

As recently as last week, Mr. Smith vigorously defended his tax shelter investment and severance fee, saying be gave up financial benefits only to head off efforts by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, to turn the matter into a political issue. Mr.

Kennedy had criticized the tax shelter as "welfare for the rich." Despite its criticism, the depart-ment's Office of Professional Responsibility, the internal ethics investigators for the Justice Department, said no further action was required on the tax shelter, Yale-Quay Energy Partners, because the

attorney general had limited his

Department rules prohibit officials or employees from making investments "which are reasonably likely to create any conflict in the proper discharge of his official du-

deductions

The four-page statement, dated Monday, was signed by Miehael E. Shaheen Jr., the head of the Office of Professional Responsibility.

Mr. Smith initially invested \$16,500 to get a \$66,000 tax deduction eight months ago, He did so despite a warning that the Internal Revenue Service had, in 1980, through Revenue Ruling 80-70, "objected to the very method em-ployed by Yale-Quay to calculate tax benefits," according to Wednesday's statement.

The statement noted that the attorney general's duties include supervising the Tax Division, which represents the IRS in federal court. This created a conflict between the private investment and the 1RS position, and the statement said, By electing to go forward with the investment despite the ruling, the at-torney general breached the standards of conduct provision."

The Justice Department's announcement that the investigations had been concluded was made by



William French Smith

Solicitor General Rex E. Lee, the department's fourth senior official. Mr. Lee called the conflict-of-interest finding against Mr. Smith a "technical violation" and said it was not elear to him that the regulation applied to the facts of the case. He added, "There is no need to resolve that narrow legal issue because in any event I agree with the Office of Professional Responsibility that no further action need be taken, and the case should be closed. Mr. Lee said an FBI inquiry

found that the \$50,000 severance fee Mr. Smith accepted from the Earle M. Jorgensen Co. in January, 1981, was intended as compensation for his past services to the company, not to supplement his

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Ethnic Albanians Sentenced to Jail By Yugoslav Court

The Associated Press
BELGRADE — A Yugoslav court in the southern province of Kosovo sentenced eight ethnic Albanian intellectuals to from two to 11 years in jail on Thursday for anti-state activity, the Tanjug news agency reported.

The court, in Kosovo's capital of Pristina, also sentenced a ninth man to six months in jail for failing to report the activities of the

The defendants were convicted of "associating in order to carry out counterrevolutionary activity against the social system of Yugoslavia." Specifically, they were accused of seeking more autonomy for ethnie Albanians in Kosovo Albanians make up 77 percent of the Kosovo population. During the trial, they denied the charges.

The latest trial brought to 43 the number of persons sentenced for anti-state activity in Kosovo in two weeks.

Tanjug reported later that 10 members of a group called the Communist Party Albanian Marxists and Leninists in Yugoslavia went on trial Thursday in Pristina on charges of working for Kosovo's secession from Yugoslavia and its union with neighboring Al-

Forecast for French Wine The Associated Press

PARIS — The French wine harvest this fall should be 30 percent greater than last year, the Agriculture Ministry said Wednesday, It forecast the yield at 75 million to

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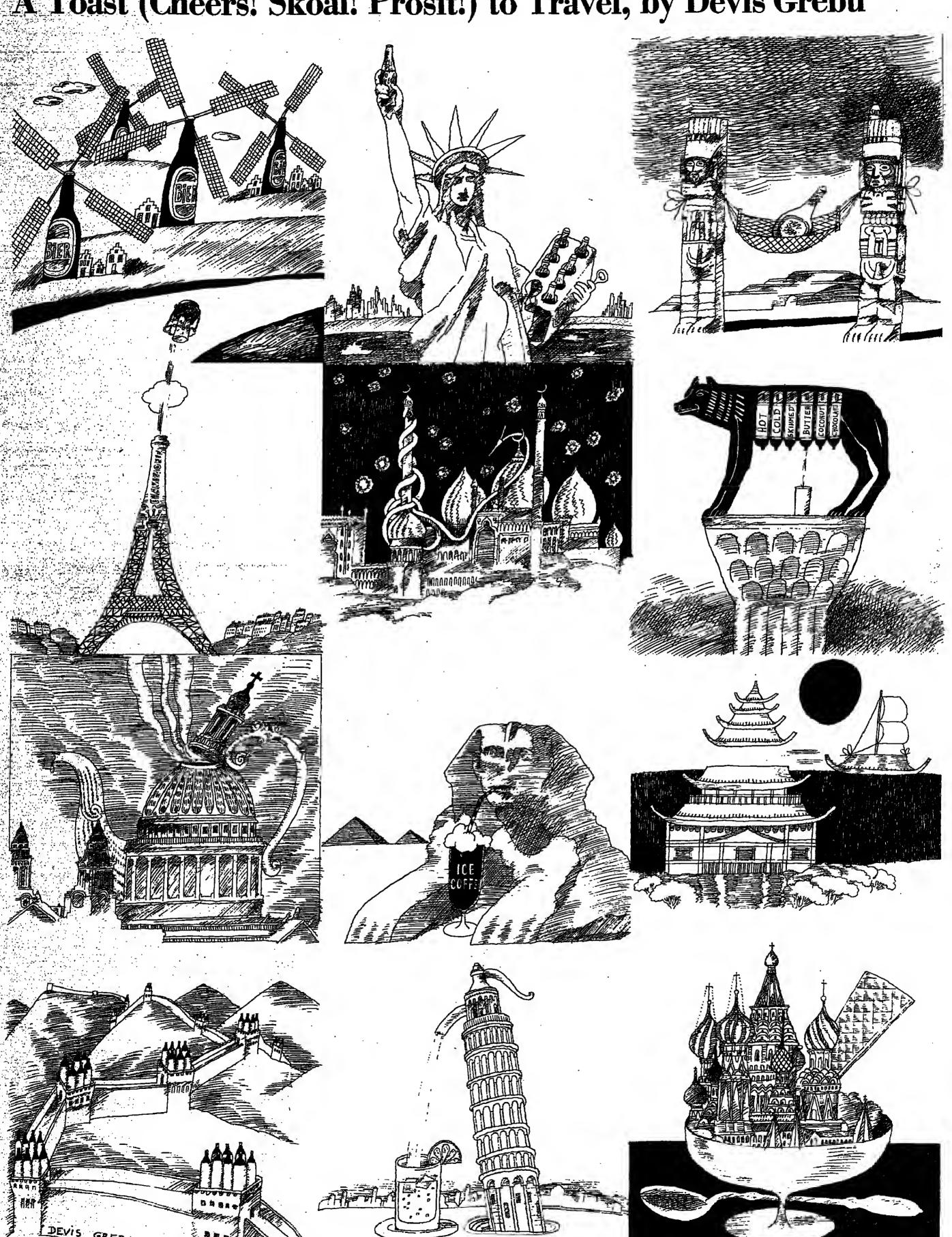
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FOLLOW FASHION WITH HEBE DORSEY.

ALL (TAME) THE

Herald Cribune

A Toast (Cheers! Skoal! Prosit!) to Travel, by Devis Grebu



The Cyclades: Bliss For Byron, Bliss Now

by John Russell

HEN Lord Byron wanted to sum up the magic of Greece he spoke of someone as "spellbound within the clustering Cyclades" and everyone knew what he meant. The Cyclades were hiss in Byroo's day, and they are bliss today. They look nice, they can never be quite spoiled, and if you're not too particular about food, you'll have a wonderful time.

People have always been crazy about the Cyclades. Eveo the tinkle of the name puts them in a good bumor. (How lucky that it rhymes with chickadees and not with Everglades1) When Venetian sea captains roamed the Aegean and made their fortunes there it was the dream of the more successful among them that they would end up with a big tall townhouse in the Cyclades. (Lots of them did. too -on Patmos, in particular).

Nation after nation has coveted the Cyclades. Quite apart from the Venetians, there have been Persians, Romans, Goths and Saracens. Italians prowled around within living memory. Not all of the islands look like much from the sea, but once on shore there's no knowing what recondite treasures may oot have been found. Fuller's earth and valonia are two that come to mind from the 19th century. As for the marble that was cut from the quarries of Paros, it seemed for a time as if there wasn't a floor that could be laid flat without it.

The Cyclades were full of fun legends too. The story of how Ariadne was abandoned on Naxos by Theseus and eventually got herself rescued by Baccbus is one that poets, painters and composers have always been in love with No island that has been celebrated by Ca-rullus, Titian and Richard Strauss can be all bad. Communication problems prevented both Catulius and Titian from being awarded the freedom of Naxos, hy the way, but Richard Strauss didn't miss out, and to the day of his death he kept the framed document in his house in the Bavarian Alps, along with his buge collection of ceramic beer mugs, and loved to present himself to his visitors as a freeman of Ariadne's island.

It has always helped that the Cyclades are small. People look for them on the map, and what are they? A tumble of tiny specks, scattered, somewhere to the southeast of Athens and oot far in several cases from the coast of Turkey. In the early years of this century there was a generation of enthusiasts that pored over the British Admiralty charts, got out their magnifying glasses, worked out just how small those islands were and all but wept. What were the Cyclades but a toy world, set in a sapphire sea and warmed (as Oscar Wilde once said) hy a sky that hurned like a heated opal through the air? How could anyone resist them?

The Cyclades stood for continuity, It might be several generations since Byron had died at Missolooghi, but in the Cyclades the pace, the style and the conditions of life had changed hardly at all. Our philhellenes never tired of telling one another how still — to quote one of their leaders, Sir Rennell Rodd — "from the little island ports, home-built and freighted with simple wares, the merry Grecian coaster comes." Life on that coaster may not have been so merry when the winds threatened to turn the ship inside out, but that was discounted by the dear old boys as they sat round the fire at the Athenaeum Club in London, or in its oear-namesake in Boston, and plotted the next year's Cycladic tour.

Even when the British cruise ships first penetrated the Cyclades in the 1920s and 1930s the islands were still totally uncorrupted. You could walk for hours on Delos and have the archaic marble frons to yourself. Patmos seemed hardly more populated than it was in the first century A.D., when St. John the Apostle settled down in exile to write the Book of Revelations. As for Mykonos, it was a bonewhite marvel and one rarely disturbed.

Nor did the members of the Hellenic Traelers Club do much disturbing. They were made up in roughly equal proportions of Anglican clergymen, academics, public servants and forward children. At sea, they read all day and went to learned lectures every evening. Theirs was not the stuff of debauchery. But when once on Greek soil our senior holy man could sometimes be prevailed upon to stand before us in the nearest amphitheater and chant one of Byron's more celebrated

The isles of Greece, the isles of Greece! Where burning Sappho loved and sung, Where grew the arts of war and peace, Where Delos rose, and Phoebus sprung!

It was heady stuff, of course. The famous lines went with a swing that made us eager to ransack the orchards of Leros, taste the butter and the honey of Simi, pick the wild flowers on Astipalaia, shake the quince trees of Karpathos and quiz the goats and the chickens oo kasos. As for the white wine from Samos with which Antony toasted Cleopatra (and vice ver-sa) we felt that it could only have improved with the years. Above all, we marveled that islands could be so different, each from the other and we resented it very much that the ship couldn't stop at all of them.

And it is that same incapacity to stop at all of them that has saved the Cyclades from total destruction. Time is too short, harbors are too shallow, tastes vary too widely. What spells bliss to one passenger spells boredom to another. Besides, it has got around that people from cruise ships don't get to see anything much. It is almost as true now as it was in Byroo's day that the best way to see the Cyclades is from your own little boat and oo your own two feet. There are other ways, but they doo't give as much.

01982 The New York Times

Touring Greece When Your Ship Comes In

by Michael Skapinker

THENS - To lunch on fresh fish on the deck of a private yacht after a swim in a secluded Greek cove is the kind of activity usually associated with bronzed shipping beirs. Which, to Lambros Kanakakis, is a great pity.

Kanakakis, who spends much of the summer introducing ordinary tourists to the de-lights available to those who charter his 44foot yacht, insists that it is cheaper to travel with him than to stay in one of Greece's luxury hotels, travel oo package trips to the islands and pay for meals in restaurants.

And, be says, chartering a yacht eliminates the problems of finding a first-class hotel during the crowded Greek tourist season, of signing up for package boat and bus trips and of squeezing into a restaurant already packed with fellow tourists.

"I can take you to Aegina," says Kanakakis, referring to an island that is a short ferry ride from Athens. "The most common, the most crowded island. And yet with the boat we can still find something, a place that makes you feel you are at the end of the world, even



Ships off the island of Skopelos.

though you are only half an bour out of Most reputable yacht chartering companies in Greece are registered with the National Tourist Organization, which checks that they



meet safety and licensing standards. The list of yacht brokers is available at all ports of entry to Greece, or from the National Tourist Organizatioo's offices in Greece. Europe and the United States. Michael Ghiolman, president of the Greek Yacht Brokers and Consultants Association and owner of Ghiolman Greek Holidays, recommends booking at least two months in advance, although Kanakakis says that it is sometimes possible to find yachts at the last minute.

The best months for sailing, they say, are May, June, early July, September and October—the hot meltemi wind comes up in July and August. The windy months are not totally excluded for sailing; since the meltemi blows from early morning ontil late afternoon, it is possible to navigate at night.

Three kinds of charter are offered. A. "bare boat charter," which the customers crew themselves, is possible only if a charterer holds a skipper's license or a certificate from a recognized yacht club or government anthority, vouching for his qualifications. It is possible, however, to hire a professional skipper for a bare boat charter, adding \$60 a day to the cost of the charter. Bare boat charters are usually for sailing

yachts. These carry a party between 4 and 8 although they can go up to 10 or 12. On all charters, the customers make up their own par-ties. Bare boats are the cheapest form of yacht chartering, starting as low as \$25 a person a

It is also possible to charter a sailing yacht with a crew of between one and five. The crew takes care of the sailing and navigation, suggests routes and buys and cooks food. These charters start from \$30 a day a person and go up to \$100 a day.

Apart from the sailing yacht charters, it is

more common to charter crewed motor yachts or motor sailers - vessels that can be powered either by wind or by motor. Parties for these range from 4 to 14. How does the claim that chartering is cheap-

er than staying in a luxury hotel stand up to examinatioo? Comparison is hampered by the wide range of yacht chartering prices, but to take an ex-

ample, a 59-foot yacht from Ghiolman Greek Holidays, the Morning Cloud, carrying 10 passengers and 3 crewmen, costs \$750 a day, or sengers and 3 drewmen, details a cost of 125 a customer. Added to this is the cost of 126 — depending on cruising time each day, this would probably work out to \$60 a day and the cost of food, which, bought in pent markets, would total about \$25 a person. The result is an individual bill of \$106 a day.

On the more costly end of the scale, Ghiolman's 82-foot motor yacht Drossia carries 6 persons for a total of \$1,200 a day, or \$200 a day each. Additional fuel and food costs would probably reach \$45 a day, making an individual bill of \$245 a day.

To take Athens' luxury hotels as a point of comparison, most double rooms rent for about \$70 a night with breakfast. Two meals in a Greek restaurant would probably add \$22 a day a person. This sum of \$57 a day each does not include the cost of traveling from a hotel base. Cruises to the islands lying close to Athens cost an additional \$30 a person. A day spent cruising while based in Athens would therefore cost about \$87 a person, or approxi-mately the same as one of the cheaper yacht

Of the total cost of the charter, 50 percent is paid at the time of booking, although this could be less if the booking is made long in advance. The balance is paid at departure.

The route to be taken is for the customer to decide, although yacht brokers willingly make, suggestions. A cruise of two, three or four days would usually concentrate on the islands close to Athens, such as Hydra, Aegina and Poros: Longer trips could involve tours of the Cy-clades or of the Sporades, Ionian or Dode-

A list of Greek yacht brokers is obtainable from the National Tourist Organization of Greece, 2 Amerikis Street, Athens, tel. 322.31.11-9: the Hellenic Professional Yacht Owners' Association, 43 Freattydos Street, Maring Zeas, Pirgeus, tel: 452.63.35; the Greek Yacht Brokers and Consultants Association, 36 Alkyonis Street, Paleon Faleron, tel: 981,65.82 or 982.71.07.



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The World's Fare: Mezes

by Paul Anastasi

THENS - Vine leaves stuffed with rice and herbs, octopus in lemon, zucchini fried in batter, fish roe gurt, grilled squid, stuffed mussels, spinach pies, fried peppers - and that's just for start-

The range and variety of Greek mezes, translated simply as appetizers, offer a meal in themselves. Their divergent forms, flavors and variations contradict the conventional tourist wisdom that Greek cuisine is monotocous, heavy and smothered with oil. Mezes, served both hot and cold, offer a gastronomic adventure to the traveler.

In a taverna, diners are often offered up to 20 different appetizers on a platter, and they can order a few or have them all. And while savoring them, and observing fellow patrons' discussions and arguments on the intricacies of Greek politics, they can enjoy a glass of an-

isced-flavored ouzo or a Greek wine.

Like much of the local cuisine, most mezes

Greek refugees who fled after the disastrous Greek attempt in 1922 to recapture Constanticople and the grandeur of Byzantium. And today, whether at a sidewalk taverna in downtown Athens or in the kafeneion of a sleepy village oo an Aegean island, these appetizers provide the answer for visitors wishing to avoid the drowsy after-effects of a hot meal in Heading the array are dolmades, tightly wrapped vine leaves stuffed with rice, onions,

mint and dill. Dolmades are usually served cold, gleaming with the olive oil that permeates them and supplies their sweet-sour taste. Variety can be added with a plate of octopus, sliced, fried or grilled and served in lemon, or in a choice of sauces.

For those looking for something a bittle crisper, and perhaps more familiar, small pies filled with the white goat's milk cheese called feta (tiropites) or spinach (spanakopites) make

satisfying starters. Then there are the dips to accompany the basket of brown village bread, in turn an inevi-table accompaniment to any Greek meal.

Toramosalata, a light pink paste tasting mility like caviar, is made from fish roe. It will probably be softer and smoother than the products sold in supermarkets both in Greece and other countries. Another dip is the rzadzziki; a blend of rich yogurt, raw garlic and shredded cucumber. Garlic and yogurt? Yes, and those who try it will learn that tzadtziki is not only tasty hut positively addictive. .

Since Greece has thousands of miles coastline, seafood inevitably figures promi oently in the gastronomic display. In addition to octopus, there are kalamarakia, tiny squid straight off the grill or crisp-fried in batter and served with lemon. Another offering that combines seafood with Greek culmary skills is mis dia — mussels stuffed with rice, onious grapes, outs and cinnamon, or served raw with

a twist of lemon. Among other temptations are keffedes, oven-baked meatballs, or the similar soutzoukakia, soaked in a garlie-spiced fresh tomato sauce, gigantes, oven-baked giant beans; and kolokithakia, batter-fried zuechini slices and artichoke hearts.

01982 The New York Tur

Bah, Humbuger and Other Plates de Jure

by Susan G. Yerkes

DATMOS, Greece - "High thoughts must have high lan-age," said Aristophanes 24 centuries ago. To this day the play-wright's feelings are shared in his homeland, especially by the people who translate Greek menus into English and invoke such high lan-

guage as "two eyes in grease" for The British have a singular way of

eggs sunnyside up.
Mistranslatioo of other people's cuisine is, of course, universal. Europeans complain about the sea rendered on the world's menus? change their languages undergo before they reappear on menus in sport in most countri the United States, where at least it can be an art form.

Some of my favor

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redistributing accents in foreigners' foods, and who can even imagine how most Chinese dishes are

But, if menu mistranslation is sport in most countries, in Greece

one eminent food critic has translated the Italian for mussels, the shellfish, as muscles, the biceps.

Some of my favorite misspellings — all culled within a half-shellfish, as muscles, the biceps.

Attens — are the following: Canti-frower, Phrimps (with a lisp), Mater mellon (the mother of watermelon, maybe?), Squanses, Bouyabasse, Fried Eggs Baycone (note the Prench account), Chicken Milaneg, Tomato ogarden, Duddo

Then come the variations—common themes played slightly differently on each menu. Hamhurger becomes Xamhurger, Chamburgre, Homburger, Hum-burger, Himburger, (no Herburger, feminists may note).

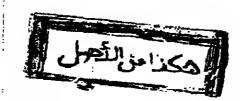
Lamb shows up in various forms, too: Lambheand, Tander lamb, Lemb Chops, or the tantalizing Baby Lamp (a light meal). Occasionally, one encounters a single mean with a whole series of defights stemming from the basic control of the series o lights stemming from a basic misapprehension. The Corfu restaurant, just off Syntagma Square in Athens, offers a wide choice of vegetables to the finisky diner, in eludiog Musched potatoes, Musched spinach and, of course, Muschrooms.

Another variant is food that defies identification. For example: Stewed dried hourse-been, Tono-Stewed dried hourse-been, 10ms-salad (numa? or a large quantity?).
Pasta a dis cooked ov, Spinic with vealkidney bean, Beat smse tomat, 14 Head, Veal with pice, Small fry (for child-lovers, no doubt).
One finds oneself composing the

Ideal Meal. Mine runs along the lines: Appetizer, Assorted Cold Dich; soup course, Soup on the Eyelid (this gem has never been ex-Eyelid (this gem has never been explained to me, though it has graced the menur ontside a popular garden resturant on a downtown Athens street for years. "Mistake" is all I get when I order it, but the genesis of the dish remains secret, and it stays on the menu year round.).

Entree, Redsnapper Baked Frigild; beverage, Buttled Bear, dessert, Fresh Fruit Compost (a heap of it); followed by A Selection of Creeses.

and things Grecian, Lord Byron, said in "Don Juan," "I wish he would explain his explanation."



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by Mayis Grinard

OLOGNY, Switzerland -On this plush hillside close to Geneva. Frankcustein was born of a waking nightmare and uneasy forebodings. Since Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley set down the first words of her story, 166 years ago this month, "the miserable wretch" has stolen first the name of its fictional creator, then the me of its anthor.
Then as how, unusual weather was the rule in Geneva and the summer

of 1816 was the coldest of the 19th century. To while away the rainy days a small group of vacationing friends read ghost stories and then competed to write their own. Lord Byron and Percy Shelley got bored with the parlor game and never completed theirs. Mary Shelley, only 19 es old, had a hard time even starting hers.

Though she racked her brain for a Gothic horror, it was in vain, All the more immiliating then to be asked politely each morning "Have you thought of a story?" The reply was always a mortifying "No." in the evenings around the fire, she listened spellbound as the poets talked of social theories and mesmerism, of the lifelike automatons built

by the Jaquet-Droz watchmakers, of scientific experiments that were thing out the borders of science. Watching electric storms rage over pushing out the borders or science. Watching electric scorins rage over Lake Leman and the Jura, the poets evoked "galvanism" and spoke of a Dr. Erasmus Darwin "who preserved a piece of vermicelli in a glass case till by some extraordinary means it began to move with voluntary

Byron and Shelley speculated "on the principle of life" and wondered if it could be sparked into a "manufactured creature." How far could science venture? How could it be controlled?

Mary Shelley soaked it up with the same enthusiasm with which she had already learned philosophy, literature and several languages from her father and mother — William Godwin, the philosopher, and Mary Wollstonecraft, the feminist writer — and later her young husband.

As she described it, the idea for "Frankenstein" came strictly from the

right side of the brain. That night, in a twilight zone between sleep and thought, she saw "the pale student of unballowed arts kneeling beside the thing be had put together. I saw the hideous phantasm of a man stretched out, then, on the working of some powerful engine, show signs of life and stir with an uneasy, half vital motion."

Since Boris Karloff, any movie fan can fill in the rest of the scene: The horror-stricken scientist rushes away but the "horrid thing" follows to his bedside "opening his curtains and looking on him with yellow, walative eyes."

Mary Shelley opened her own in terror, relieved to see her familiar room, "the dark parquet, the closed shutters with the moonlight struggling through and the sense of the glassy lake and the white, high Alps beyond." She realized that now she held the story "that would make the reader dread to look round, to curdle the blood and quicken the beatings of the heart."

of the heart."

To the routine breakfast question, she calmly replied she had thought of a story, and drafted a few pages on the evil unleashed by an uncontrolled scientific experiment. But Shelley insisted that Mary should turn ont a full-length book. On July 24, 1816, she entered in her journal: "Wrote my story." For the next 10 months, despite family heartaches and pregnancy, Mary padded out her highly visual plot to 24 chapters as loosely stitched as the monster. Two London publishers refused it before third deserved.

a turn accepted. It appeared in January, 1818.

Three editions appeared during her lifetime. "Frankenstein" jumped on stage in a moralizing play in 1823, but the monster got his big chance with the movies, first turning up on a one-reel Edison film in 1910. In 25 movie, versions since, the plot has run away, with the text. The very straight script has been hijacked by Abbott and Costello, spoofed by Mel Brooks, and Andy Warhol and blown into grisly sensationalism by a third accepted. It appeared in January, 1818.

Terence Fisher in the 1950s. A "Frankenstein" has been made in Spain.

Mexico and Japan. Over the years, Mary's agile monster who could scale Mount Salève in one bound has become ponderous. From a hideous but reasoning creature, he has become subhuman. The features she hardly described have taken on the lidded forehead, sutures and electrode bolis first imagined in 1931 by Universal's makeup man, Jack Pierce, for Karloff.

Aside from the question about the danger of uncootrolled science, there is one more constant in Mary Shelley's oovel: The background of several scenes can still be seen around Geneva. If there was a "Frankenstein tour" it would lead to some of the most scenic spots around this international city.

Mary adored Geneva from the time the Shelleys arrived. After Loodon, the brilliant sun, the lake, the mountains made her feel like an uncaged bird. As a serene contrast to her weird tale, she conjured up her own romantic pilgrimage. Years later, she would say, "The pages speak of many a walk, many a drive and many a conversation when I was not

Beside the Chemin de Ruth oear Cologny is a large boulder carved with Byron's name. It marks the best view of Geneva's lake and town and the Jura in the distance. Just below, from Villa Diodati, which Byron rented for the summer. Mary may have seen those "vivid flashes of lightning illuminating the lake, making it appear like a vast sheet of fire." The villa, in private hands, cannot be visited. The smaller house below on the lake shore of Montalègre, where the Shelleys stayed, has

Plainnalais was the scene of the monster's first crime. It covers a vast underground parking lot oow, but used to be a "grassy plain planted with a few trees just beyond the town limits where the good burghers of Geneva went for a stroll in the evening." In the busy steamarket held here on Wednesdays and Saturdays, you can often find romantic color

eogravings of the period. At the end of July, the Shelleys visited the Mer de Glace together. The mountain scenery from Chamonix to Montenvers got the full romantic treatment from Mary. On the glacier, "rising like the waves of a troubled sea," Dr. Frankenstein came face to face with the mooster "advancing with superhuman speed." Above, "the icy and glittering peaks shone in the sunlight over the clouds." The trail that sturdy romantics used to do oo foot or muleback is oow

egotiated by a red train and a cable car. The lake boats cruise below Cologny along the scenes of the Sbelleys' evening sails. Frankenstein and his bride took the same route. "Those were the last moments of my life during which I enjoyed the feeling of happiness ... At a distance we saw, surmounting all, the beautiful Mont Blane and the assemblage of snowy mountains that try to emulate her."

After the murder of his bride, Dr. Frankenstein's mad chase left Switzerland to end in the Arctic. Here again, Mary Shelley provided the movies with an intriguing finale as the creature "sprang from the cabin window upon the ice raft" that just happened by, Soon borne away by the waves, lost in the distant

darkness. Frankenstein's monster disappeared. All summer, aside from the usual lake boats, "Petit Lac" cruises leave daily at 9:15 a.m. from the Quai du Mont Blanc, at 2:30 p.m. from the

Jardin Anglais. The boats do not run on rainy days. There are hunchtime cruises from the Jardin Anglais at 12:20, and tours of "famous residences" on the Star of Geneva or the M/S Elma at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. from the Qual du Mont Blanc.

Finding America Abroad

by Michael Kernan

ASHINGTON - For a nation of patriotic boosters, Americans seem to spend a lot of time and money getting clean out of the country. The farther away we can get, the better. And when we get there, we discover to our amazement that suddenly we have become for-

Some ways of thinking about (some) Ameri-

Coca-colonization is no gag. Everywhere in the world, anything that is plastic, chrome, electronic or all three — and American — is universally sought after and imitated. Is Amer-State Building? The Rockies? Abraham Lin-coln? Forget it. We're the Paris of Pop Chic. People will buy a T-shirt right off your back. Greek television ads feature astronauts, speeding jets and American reflex words like "Jogging!" (the name of a sneaker) and "Get the

In a Greek schoolyard at lunch hour every single kid wears a jogging sweatsuit. And plays basketball

Passed out in an East London alley: a grizzled old derelict, the grime of a hundred side-walks engraved into his skin, wearing a tattered T-shirt that says "Columbia Universi-

In Copenhagen, Madrid, Tokyo, Bangkok, Lima and points between, if you prowl the lo-cal strip, you can get a sort of Coke and some-thing that calls itself a hamburger.

We won't even mention gum.

A Cook's Tour group was visiting the Middle East. A jovial Californian was taking down the address of an antique shop he had asked about: "Yeah, okay, Street of the Twelve Goats, Athara, Sudan, Say, uh, what's the Zip on the "Tour the "To

Americans talk loud. You knew that, It has to do with the huge distances in the United States and the large size of our living rooms. So why do we talk loud (and especially

laugh loud) in Europe too? In Liechtenstein Maybe it's because we have just discovered that the world is bigger even than America, and it makes us nervous. We carry on like small boys in the woods defending themselves against awe. Our insecurity abroad also leads is to complain constantly. If the complaint line at the front desk is too long, we complain to each other.

Young woman passing in the corridor as new guests are being shown to their hotel room in downtown Athens: "That's a noisy room. I had it for one night. They're all noisy." Well-

it's a big city.

American londness seems to proceed from a sudden sense of inadequacy because of a lack of another language or generally much knowledge of the countries the Americans are touring. Sometimes when you hear their remarks as they wander about the great ancient monu-ments of the world, you wonder if they know

why they're there. The ugly American has been around a long time. Mark Twain in "The Innocents Abroad" found one before he even got off the boat; "Young Mr. Blucher, who is from the Far West and is on his first voyage, was a good deal worried by the constantly changing ship time. He was proud of his new watch at first and used to drag it out promptly when eight bells struck at noon, but he came to look after awhile as if he were losing confidence in it. Seven days out from New York he came on deck and said with great decision:

"This thing's a swindle!" "What's a swindle?"

"Why, this watch. I bought her in Illinois gave \$150 for her - and I thought she was

Coca-colonization is no gag. Everywhere in the world, anything that is plastic, chrome, electronic or all three — and American — is universally sought after and imitated.

good. And by George, she is good on shore, but somehow she don't keep up her licks here

Some Americans don't speak foreign languages, but they do talk money. They talk money more than anybody.

One rich American brought rolls of ocwly issued Kennedy half-dollars to England and used them for tips. Imagine his surprise when London cabbies resented being paid in

souvenirs instead of real money. In banks all over the world, Americans dominate the lines at the exchange windows. They seem to spend half their time there. You would think anyone so fascinated by money would know how to make change. Is there any sight so mortifying as seeing a compatriot childishly holding out his hand with coins on it for a

merchant to pick the change from? The badge — and curse — of tourism is the tour group, with or without name tags. Tour groups are an extension of the American selfimage as spectator. You see them being transported from one famous place to another, tak-en out of the bus, shown the great sight for a few seconds and put back in the bus. On Santorini, Greece, cruise ship passengers are hauled up the mountain on donkeys like sacks of meal under the contemptuous eyes of cruise

directors, villagers and even the drovers. This is not good for anyone, including the

Maybe it's the lack of a language that makes these people so timid they won't venture two blocks without bus and guide, instead spending their days milling around the hotel lobby. Japanese tourists tend to stay in large groups too, perhaps for the same reason. It's hard to

Not knowing the language is actually a symptom of the real problem, which is this: When you travel, you leave behind not only your home but your whole public identity, your prestige, your position in the community, your comfortable mastery of the familiar.

And if that's all the identity you have, you're in trouble, because suddenly you are exposed to whole nations of strangers to whom you are just a face attached to a wallet. You are confronted with telephones that don't ring right, mysterious bathroom arrangements and peculiar breakfasts. In Crete if you wave at some-one with the palm out, you find you have in-sulted him. In Sweden oobody blinks if you carry a sex magazine cover-side out, but walk the streets with a bottle, even wrapped, and they're shocked. The French get furious at your accent, no matter how good; the Mexicans grin with delight (or are they just laugh-ing at you?); the Yugoslavs are delighted but still scowl; the Greeks correct your verb end-ings; the Italians get impatient because they can communicate faster with their hands and

In the last few decades, young Americans have adopted the classic European formula for romantic travel: with backpack, tin plate and the occasional check from home (plus a Eurail-pass). You get a little dirty, but it's a way of life. One thing you must deal with right away is fear: We met a lone Australian girl hiking around the world, a year from home, and discovered someone who could take care of herself very well indeed.

These travelers are all kinds of people, mostly college students, some graduate ourses, a few who follow a specific dream, like walking from the tip of South America to Alaska. The curious thing is that, after a month or two on the road, they all look exactly alike. Germans, Britons, Italians, Canadians: They all look like

There's no one more wistful than a two-week tourist meeting a fellow American who actually lives in the place. And no one more smug than the expatriate discovered. But long-term visitors have a special problem of their own: It is called culture shock, which means you get homesick. It may hit in the first week, it may creep up just when you thought you were thoroughly acclimated. All of a sudden, after 10 months in London, the American flag looks so marvelous your eyes glisten, and you find yourself getting choked up when you hear a British band playing a Sousa march. And you hate band music.

But then some English friends improvise a Thanksgiving dinner for you even though you knew perfectly well England doesn't have Thanksgiving. You think you might just stay there forever.

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International Datebook

VIENNA, Musical Summer in Vienna (tel: 2085). Haydn-Haus — July 24; Franz Schubert Quartet (Hayda, Mozart). Altes Rathaus, Barocksaal — July 25: Gergely Szücz string instruments, Anton Neyder piano (Bartok, Locatelli, Ecceles, Vieuxtemps), Basilika Maria Treu — July 26: Heinrich Gurtner (Bach, Mendelssohn, Honegger, Burk-hard). Arkadenhof — July 27: Austria Youth Symphony Orchestra, Gert Meditz conductor, Gheorghe Angeles-cu oboe (Schmidt, Haydn, Tehaikov-sky). July 29: ORF-Sinfonietta (Haydn, Beethoven). Schwarzenberg Marmor-saal — July 30: Avedis Kouyoumdijan piano (Beethoven, Schumann).

AUSTRIA

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 11.14.15). Exhibition — To Aug. 1: "French Tapestries." Tivoli Concert Hall (tel: 15.10.01) -July 25: Tivoli Big Band, Peder Kra-gerup conductor, Tivoli Wind Band, gerup conductor, Tivoli Wind Band, Poul Akero conductor, July 28: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, Frank Shipway conductor (Mahler), July 30: Brass Quintet of the Royal Orchestra.

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barbican Art Gallery. Exhibition — To Aug. 22: "Aditi." Barbican Hall — July 24: London Concert Orchestra, Marcus Dods conductor, Mal-Hall — July 24: London Concert Or-chestra, Marcus Dods conductor, Mal-colm Binns pinno (Gershwin). •Blewcoat School (tel: 222.49.59). Op-era — July 26-30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart). Pavilion Opera. •British Library (tel: 636.15.44). Exhi-bition — To Dec. 31: "Illuminated Ar-menian Manuscripts"

menian Manuscripts." eHolland Park Court Theatre (Holland Park, Holland Walk WS). Opera — July 24: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart),

July 24: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart), Court Opera.

Japanese Gallery (tel: 229,29,34). Exbibition — To Aug. 31: "Hiroshige."

«Kensington Palace Hotel (tel: 937,81,21) — July 25: Antiques Fair.

«Kenwood House (tel: 348,12,86). Exhibition — To Aug. 30: "Fompeo Batoni, 1708-1787," portrait painter.

«London Coliseum (tel: 836,31,61). Opera — July 24 and 28: "Tosca" (Puccini). English National Opera.

«Tate Gallery (tel: 821,13,13). Exhibition — To Nov. 15: "Watercolors and Drawings by Rossetti."

Drawings by Rossetti," •Whitechapel Art Gullery (tel: 377.01.07). Exhibition. — To Sept. 12: "Sir Christopher Wren."

FINLAND

HELSINKI, Jugend Hall (tel: 90/65.96.88). Exhibition — To Sept. 12: "Dale Eldred, constructions and works for the open sir,"

Temppeliaukio Church (tel: 90/65.96.88) — July 29: L'Ensemble

FRANCE

ALBI, Music Festival (tel; 68/38.31.15) ALBI, Music Festival (tel: 68/38.31.15)

— July 24; I Solisti Veneti, Claudio Scimone conductor, Albert Calvayrac
trumpet (Corelli, Vivaldi, Tartini), July
25; Bruno Rigutto piano (Debussy,
Chopin), July 26; Quatnor Via Nova
(Schubert), July 29: Paris Orchestra
Ensemble, Jean-Pierre Wallez conductor, Annie d'Arco piano, Philip Bride
violin (Berthoven, Prokofiev).

JAZZ, ROCK AND POP

31: Vera Love.

المكذامن التعمل

COPENHAGEN, Club Montmurire (tel: 11.46.67). Jazz Festivai — July 27: Doug Raney. July 29: Bob Rockwell Quartet. July 31: Salsa Na

GENEVA, New Morning (tel: 29.19.98) — July 23: Herb Ellis, Barney Kossel, Charlie Byrd July 24: Tal Farlow, Red Norvo, July 26: Stan Getz, July 27: Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers, July 29: John-ny Griffin Quartet.

GOTHENBURG, Liseberg — To July 31: Delta Rhythm Boys. LONDON, Ronnie Scott's (tel: 439-07-47) — July 26-Aug. 7: Joe Pass, Neils-Henning Orsted Peder-

MOLDE, Norway, Jazz Fesnival — July 26-31 Don Cherry, Charlie Ha-den, Jan Garbarek, George Gruntz. Von and Chien Freeman, Lester Bowie, George Adams, Don Pullen.

PARIS. Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). Exhibitions — To Sept. 27: "Hommage à Georges Braque." "Yves Tangny: 1925-1955." To Sept.

12: "David Hockney photography." To

Sept. 26: "Photography, recent acquisi-tions of Man Ray, Sander, Abbott, Ci-

Musée Rourdelle (tel: 548.67.27). Ex-

●Musée Hébert (tel: 260.39.26). Exhibition — To Oct. 4: "Musiciennes du

Musée du Louvre (tel: 260.39.26). Ex-

hibition - To Sept. 22: "Revoir Dela-

PRADES, Pablo Casals Festival (tel:

96.33.07) — July 27: Aldo Ciccolini pi-ano (Chopin, Schubert). July 28: Gre-

noble Instrumental Ensemble. Stéphane Cardon conductor, Bernard Soustrot trumpet, Maxence Larrieu finte, Jacques Chamhon oboe (Bach, Bellini, Ginastera).

GREECE

ATHENS, Epidaurus Festival (tel: 322.14.59). National Theatre — July 24 and 25: "The Plutus" (Aristophanes).

and 25: "The Plutus" (Aristophanes).

Herod Atticus Odeon (tel: 322.14.59)

July 24 and 25: "Hamlet" (Shake-speare). Northern Greece State The-

ter. July 26: Athens State Orchestra.

July 27-Aug. 1: Alvin Ailey American

HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall, Concert Hall (tel: 22.99.28) — July 30-Aug. 1: Sololats from the Royal Danish Ballet.

ITALY

GENOA, International Ballet Festival

(tel: 54,27,92). Teatro Comunale dell'Opera, Ballet — July 24; Alvin Ai-ley American Dance Theater, July 27

July 30 and 31: Maya Piisetskaya, Belletto Spagnolo di Antonio Gades, The Paul Taylor Dance Company,

JAPAN

TOKYO, Japan Folkeraft Museum (tel: 467.45.27). Exhibitions — To Aug. 29: "Mask Collection." To Aug. 29: "Masterpieces of Ohtsu-e." To Aug. 29: Craftwork exhibition.

nd 28; Ballet Theater Joseph Ru

Dance Theater.

hibition - To Sept. 27: "Bacchar et Chèvre-Pieds."

357.24.24) — Tropical Festival every night at 9 p.m. to July 31, featuring Ray Barretto on July 26. •New Morning (tel: 523.51.41) — July 23: Steps. July 24: Stan Getz.

MONTE CARLO, Sporting Chib ttel. 30.99.31) — July 23 and 24: Wall Street Crash. July 30 and 31:

MONTREUX, Hungaria — To July

PARIS, Casino de Paris (tel: 874.15.80) — July 23 at 5 p.m.: Afn-can Night, July 24 at 9 p.m.: Xalam.

Chapelle des Lombards (tel:

July 25 at 9 p.m.: Carla Bley.

July 26: Art Blakev and the Jazz Messengers July 27: Tal Farlow, Red Norvo, July 28-30: Jimmy Giullre Quartet. — Frank Van Brakle

Tokyo National Museum (tel: 822.11.11). Exhibition — To Aug. 29: "Bichu Aoe Swords."

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Cour d'Honneur du Palais Princier (tel: 553.82.10) — July 25: Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orches-tra, Lawrence Foster conductor, Misha

NETHEPLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Rijksmuseum. Exhibi-tion — To Aug. 8: "American Prints." UTRECHT, Catharijne Convent. Exhibition — To Aug. 15: "Piety Per Doz-

SALZBURG - The Salzburg festival, which runs from July 25 to Aug. 30, will in-

SALZBURG FESTIVAL

Opera — July 28, Aug. 1, 4, 8, 15, 22, 27: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mczart), Vienna Philharmon

na Opera Choir, Vienna Opera. Ballet, Herbert von Karajan conductor. Aug. 5, 10, 13, 21, 28, "The Magic Flute" (Mozart), Vicana

conductor.

•Aug. 9, 16, 20, 24: The Tales of Hoffmann" (Offenbach); Vicana Philharmonic Orches

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21). Exhibition — To Sept. 19: "John Michael Wright: The King's Painter," 17th-century portrait painter.

SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, National Museum (Stamford Road). Exhibition — "Haw Par Jade Collection."

SANTANDER, International Festival (tel: 31.32.22) — July 24: Santa Maria of Solvay Choir, conductor Manuel Egusquiza. July 26: Monserrat Torrent organ, Vicente Campos trumpet. July 28: Folklore Day. July 30 and 31: Bal-

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA, Cour de l'Hôtel de Ville (tel: 28.72.33) — July 24: F. Grillo cel-lo. July 26: Frieder Lang tenor (Wolf, Schumann, Prokofiev).

UNITED STATES NEW YORK, Cooper-Hewitt (tel: 860.68.98). Exhibition — To Aug. 22: "Columns as Architectural Elements and Ornamental Forms."

WALES

FISHGUARD, Music Festival (tel: 0348/87.36.12). St. David's Cathedral
— July 24: Dyred Choir, BBC Weish — July 24: Dyfed Choir, BBC Weisn
Symphony Orchestra, Paavo Berglund
conductor, Helen Walker soprano
(Haydn). Langton Christian Centre —
July 25: John Tripp and Tony Curtis
poetry. Fishgnard School Concert Hall

July 26: BBC Weish Symphony,
Bandal Conductor Concert

BBC Weish

Bandal Conductor

Bandal Conduc Paivo Berglund conductor, György Pauk violin (Debussy, Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky). July 26: The Pasadena Roof Orchestra. July 27: London Festi-val Players, Trevor Williams director, John McCabe piano (Handel, Tele-

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ic Orchestra, Vienna Opera Choir Riccardo Muti conduc-

tra. Vienna Opera Choir, James Levine conductor, Theater — July 25, Aig. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; "Jedermann" (Hof-

"Falstaff" (Verdi), Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Vien-

Philiarmonic Orchestra, Vienna Opera Choir, James Levine

"Torquato Tasso" (Goethe)

Orchestral Concerts - Aug. 1: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Claudio Abbado (Haydn, Mahler)...
•Aug. 6: Academy of St. Mar-

tin in the Fields, Neville Mar-riner conductor (Haydn, Mozart, Mendelssohn). Aug. 11: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor (Haydn, Tchaikovsky).

Aug. 27; Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Herbert von Karajan conductor (Mahler).

•Ang. 29: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Leonard Bernstein conductor and piano. Recifals - July 10. Christa Ludwig soprano, Erik Werba piano (Mozart, Beethoven, chubert). Aug. 14: Rudolf Buchbinder

piano (Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert). Chamber Concerts - Aug. 5: Israel, Chamber Orchestra (Mozart, Haydu, Stravinsky, 10: Brandis Quartet -Aug (Mozart). =Aug. 17: Odeon Trio (Haydn; Mendelssohn).

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Are WOT ports. oug.

by Waverley Root

ARIS — I seem to have been out of tune with Robert McAlmon's clique even when I praised him, which I did at least once, in January, 1932, when I was considering the current oumber of Samuel Putnam's New Review. This was one of the most uneven of the little magazines, and I described this number, unkindly, as harboring "an undue proportion of the dry-as-dust theorists, talking a language of their own, and, as a rule, laboring points that everyone else perceives intuitively, if indeed, they have succeeded in getting hold of any points at

But then I became more encouraging: "The gem of this issue, to this reviewer's way of thinking, is the excellent story by Robert McAlmon, hidden away near the back of the magazine, which succeeds nevertheless in calling attention to itself by its clarion otle. The Highly-Prized Pyjamas.' You can safely huy The New Review on the strength of this story, and if you don't like anything else in this number, you still have you worth."

When McAlmon's collection "The Indefinite Huntress" appeared, it contained nine stories, "chosen by everybody but McAlmon," as the literary historian Hugh Ford commented. The one point on which all McAlmoo's admirers agreed, from Caresse Crosby, who published the book, through Kay Boyle to Katherine Anne Porter, was that "The Highly-Prized Pyjamas" was oot worth reprinting. Apparently I could not keep in step about McAlmon.

To tell the truth, I was unpleasantly impressed by him the first time I met him. He seemed to me to be unhealthy, physically and spiritually. He was cadaverously thin; when he moved his fingers, you expected his knuckles to crack. His eyes, according to his mood, were either hlank and vague, looking through or around you, or they stared you down malevolently. His soul seemed seized by prison pallor.

It is possible that his degeneration had by then already set in. I could

not have encountered him before 1927 and it may have been a good deal later. If he were already on the downgrade, this might well have been more quickly perceptible to me, who had not known him in better days, than to those who had. But even from those better days I come across a characterization of him as "proud and egotistical." I find also a description of him as "gregarious and brazen," but I do not know when it was

I had never been an admirer of McAlmon's writing either, despite that New Review criticism. It was an exception. I remember having written somewhere. I have forgotten when, that he would probably never have been published if he had not had the means to publish himself. This was probably inaccurate, judging from the ease with which the cafe sitters of Montparnasse broke imo the little magazines, for McAlmon was an indefatigable café sitter and partygoer. The fact remains that he was almost always published by himself, and even the few exceptions were

the result of his personal relationships. I think it is not unjust to say that he was never published on the sole basis of the quality of what he wrote. The first time McAlmon broke into print seems to have been in 1920, when he and William Carlos Williams, both then in Paris, started a little magazine called Contact. It began, of course, with a Manifesto, but its real raison d'être quickly became apparent: It was to give the two partoers a place in which to publish their own poems. They soon ran out of money and Contact disappeared, but the following year they found themselves together again in New York, where Williams introduced McAlmon to "a small, dark English girl with piercing intense eyes," named Winifred Ellerman

named Winifred Ellerman.

Miss Ellerman was visiting America with the Imagist poetess who signed her works "H.D.," probably because Hilda Doolittle sounded discouragingly unpoetic. Sylvia Beach was to describe Miss Ellerman later as "a shy young English girl in a tailor-made suit." She could not have been as shy as she looked. It was she, apparently, who took the initiative of proposing marriage to McAlmon — on the condition that it should not be consummated. Miss Ellerman was less enthralled emotionally by Robert McAlmon than by H.D. What she wanted was to get out ally by Robert McAlmon than hy H.D. What she wanted was to get out from under her bourgeois family, which would oot have approved of the free life she wanted to lead, and particularly, one presumes, of her fascination with the poet H.D.

Miss Ellerman, better known to literary gossip by her pen name, Bryber, defined McAlmon's job for him: He would have to accompany her from time to time on visits to her parents, to demonstrate their respectability; for the rest of the time he was to keep out of her hair. This quite all right with McAlmon, who had oo more interest in commbi al life with a woman than Bryher, at that period, had for communical life with a man. (Did McAlmon feel this as a defect in himself? When he was in his cups, he imagined that avid women were pursuing him. He once accused Scott Fitzgerald's wife, Zelda, of "casting a lustful eye" on him). Some writers have maintained that when McAlmon accepted this ar-

Some writers have maintained that when McAimon accepted this arrangement he did not know that Bryher was the daughter of the British shipping magnate Sir John Ellerman, who had been described as the heaviest taxpayer in England. They are entitled to believe this if they wish.

The young couple, mathematically overstaffed — McAlmon, Bryher and H.D. — returned to Europe together, and late in 1921 McAlmon was back in Paris, unaccompanied by his wife, who had gone off with H.D. He had received a wedding gift of £14,000 from Sir John, the equivalent of \$70,000, a fortune in those days. I believe, but I am not sure, that he also received a regular allowance. Even if he did not, he was able at times to direct some Filerman largesse in directions that appealed

able at times to direct some Ellerman largesse in directions that appealed to him. One unexpected consequence of his marriage was that Sylvia Beach's Shakespeare & Company received, as an appropriate decoration for its bookstore and lending library, a hust of Shakespeare, the gift of Lady Ellerman. McAlmon also persuaded his mother-in-law to inderwrite the composer George Antheil for two years. The marriage lasted

seven years, and when it broke down (H.D. seems to have been at least partly responsible for this), Sir John paid McAlmon off so handsomely that envious Montparnos began referring to him as Robert McAlmony.

McAlmon was now in the money, and he was not niggardly with it.

It is perhaps easy to be generous when it is with someone's else money but it is not obligatory, and many persons in McAlmon's position would not have felt it occessary to share their good fortune with others. McAlmon did. "If a man of talent needed help," Morley Callaghan said, "McAlmon would help him if he could."

A great James Joyce enthusiast, McAlmon subsidized him to the extent of \$150 a month for a while. He paid a year's fees at a sanitarium oear Bologna for the Italian-American poet Emanuel Carnevali, who was dying of encephalitis lethargica. He picked up the printing bill for Djuna Barnes' "Ladies' Almanac," and I seem to recall that at one time he was giving her an allowance.

Here my memory has gone completely out of whack, or everybody else's has. I seem to recall that after McAlmon was divorced by Bryher, he and Djuna Barnes were married, or pretended to be, but I find no mention of this in any other book about that period which I have read. I may be confusing them with some other couple, for there were at the time several examples of what might be called inter-homosexual marriages. Djuna Barnes had as little-use for men as McAlmon for women, but there were advantages, even in Paris, in being married, for respectability. The flag covered all commerce. I never met Djuna Barnes, regrettably, for by all accounts she was a lively, witty, impertinent young woman and I thought highly of her prose.

But the only relationship with her that I can dredge up from my But the only relationship with her that I can dreage up from my memory is so tenuous as to be cearly nooexistent: I knew the original of one of her characters in "Nightwood," Dr. Matthew Mighty-grain-o'-salt Dante O'Connor. In real life he was Dr. Dan Mahoney, whom I cannot remember ever having seen seated. He was always standing, though unsteadily, on the sidewalk in front of the terrace of the Dôme, where he seemed to have established his domicile, in the company of his constant companion, a giant Pole who was described sometimes as a poet, sometimes as a painter, but whose only visible art was that of never becoming

Dr. Mahoney was reputed to be the wittiest man in Montparnasse, and also, by the slanderers, as the quarter's abortionist. I am not quite sure that it needed one. A visiting American once asked me, "Don't avant-garde writers ever have children?" and as a matter of fact there were not many about (Kay Boyle and Laurence Vail were exceptions; they provided with a surence was a sure of the company and the surence of the company and the company a they married with a ready-made family to begin with, two children each). I did oot feel that medical intervention had to be postulated to explain the relative childlessness of Mootparnasse. The high index of homosexuality did oot encourage procreation, and the heterosexuals were careful.

This is the second of three articles.

Walkman Warning

by Steve Lohr

Winifred Ellerman — Bryher.

OKYO - Few consumer offerings have been so popular so quickly as the portable stereo cassette player with featherweight headphones. The product was introduced by the Sony Corporation in 1979 and felicitously dubbed the Walkman.

Today, with several other manufacturers churning out similar versions, more than 10 million people around the world wear the little machines while walking, cycling, jogging or whatever. Japan has the largest number of headphooe users, with more than 4 million.

With the beadphone stereo's enormous popularity have come concerns about its safety. The danger that people wearing headphone stereos are oblivious to traffic hazards, which has prompted the city fathers of Woodbridge, N.J., to vote an ordinance banning them from city streets, is only one worry. The other is that listening to the headphooe sets, especially for long periods with the volume on high, could damage the listener's hearing.

Little research has been done on the use of headphone stereos and hearing. Most of the investigation has been dooe in Japan, largely by doctors examining high-school students. In 1980, Dr. Satoshi Koizumi, an ear, eye,

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oose and throat specialist at Hokushin General Hospital, about 125 miles oorthwest of Tokyo, surveyed the bearing ability of 4,500 students at 6 nearby high schools. Koizumi found 29 students had hearing difficulties for "un-specified" reasons. Of those 29, Koizumi said 21 were "headphone addicts."

These 21 students told Koizumi that they listened to stereo headphones more than 24 hours a week at volumes that averaged 87.9 decibels. In contrast, the decibel level of street coise in downtown New York or Tokyo is 40

In a follow-up survey, it was found that in most cases damage was reversible. Once students stopped using headphooes or reduced their listening considerably, they gradually re-gained normal hearing ability.

People can pose a danger if they turn the volume to very loud listening levels," agrees Joseph Rizzo, executive director of the Better Hearing Institute in Washington. "The danger is greatest when the decibel level is too high and there is prolonged exposure without reprieve," he wrote recently.

It seems that headphone stereos are not innately dangerous but, like so many products, can become a health hazard if misused

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BIRDS EYE VIEW OF SAM FRANCISCO

Cowboys and Indians in Tuscany

by Erica Brown

AMAIORE, Italy — There can be few stranger sights to be found in the hills of Tuscany than that of a 10foot-high Indian squaw, her cloak pulled close against a windstorm and ber farseeing eyes piercing a hillside -- unless you count the almost-as-large figure on horseback some 50 yards away: John Wayne playing Rooster Cogburn in "True Grit."

These bronze sculptures are the work of Harry Jackson, an American painter and culptor, and they are standing in the grounds of the foundry he started in 1964, when the New York art critics were either abusing or

ignoring him. Today, despite the critics, who still largely ignore him, Harry Jackson is a success, At age 58, he owns a ranch in Cody, Wyo., where he spends part of each year and from where he draws his inspiration. He devotes a great deal of time to traveling, promoting himself and his work, with the rest of his year spent in his sprawling bouse-studio and adjoining foundry in Tuscany,

Here he sculpts his bronze cowboys, Indians, borses and steers. To those who dismiss him as merely aping Frederic Remington, be returns an inclegant though hrief retort; then

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LUNDON NEWSPAPERS.

be laughs and apologizes for using such lan-guage. In the oext quarter of an hour, he cusses the economy of his foundry with an assistant (there's going to have to be a little belt-tightening), phones Wyoming to discuss a real-estate deal with a director of his company, Wyoming Foundry Studios, and then his pub licist in London to discuss an imminent exhibition, makes a brief appearance at his young son's birthday party, checks an assistant sculpting a detail of a wax model and finally sits down to talk over cups of mint tea, propp-

ing his feet on a large, very cluttered desk. Jackson is one of the new breed of artisthusinessmen, although at first sight he looks like oeither. Of medium beight, a little plump and sporting a full gray beard, Jackson dresses like his bronze cowboys in well-worn cowboy boots, jeans, open-necked denim shirt with a red bandanna and a Stetson that alternates between his head and the desk as he makes his points. Western gear is high fashion, but there oothing affected about Jackson's garb; he

came by it naturally.

He arrived in Camaiore by way of Chicago,
Wyoming, New York and Florence, and the reasons that he sculpts American frontiersmen and Indian chiefs are equally circuitous. In 1938, at the age of 14, he ran away from his mother and disbwashing in ber Chicago restaurant. He jumped a freight train heading West, got off in Wyoming and managed to get himself hired as a ranch hand.

He says be fell in love with everything about the West - the rough realities of the life as well as the small parts that lived up to an adolescent's fantasy - and started sketching. Roundups, ropings and branding came from what he saw around him. More dramatic pic-tures of brawls and sbootouts came from his imagination.

In 1942, he joined the Marines and spent World War II as a war artist. After being wounded twice in the Pacific, he was sent back to Los Angeles, where he discovered abstract art. By 1952, now settled in New York, Jackson ranked among the second generation of abstract expressionists.

But be was not happy, he says. He disliked the solitary intellectual work of abstract paint-ing, feeling it blocked his zest for life, people and pleasure. The realism of his early Western sketches and Marine work started creeping into his canvases. In 1954 he gave in and went to Europe for the first time, spending eight months absorbing Old Master paintings in France and Italy and copying their styles as be

taught himself technique.

He returned to New York a committed realist, and that's when his troubles started. As Dorothy Sciberling wrote in Life magazine in "Because he turned away from a style which promised him success and sales, he oow has hard going financially. Because he has tak-



Harry Jackson in his studio.

en his stand against the current art vogue, he has had to face the full cry of disapproving cootemporaries." But Jackson was stubborn and, in 1957, on the strength of a Fulbright travel grant and an Italian government grant, he returned to Florence, painting portraits of friends and the street life around him.

He still haunted museums and it was in the Louvre that he got his first commission for a Western portrait. Jackson was standing in Gustave Courbet's tront of nans," with Robert Coe, an old friend who was then U.S. ambassador to Denmark and a trus-tee of the Whitney Gallery of Western Art in Cody. Both men saw parallels with the Ameri-can West in Courbet's simple country burial scene in the Franche-Comté. Coe commissioned Jacksoo to do two paintings - one a cowboy burial on the range, the other the cattle stampede in which the cowboy had been

Working on these canvases in Florence, Jacksoo realized he needed models. Unable to afford the crowd he needed, he decided to sculpt his own, following Tintoretto and Poussin, who both used clay models when working on densely populated canvases.

Jackson decided to sculpt in wax and, through friends, found a bronze foundry near Camaiore whose owner gave him space and the tools with which to work. It was his first attempt at sculpture, but he realized he had found his medium; as he became absorbed in his models for their own sake, the paintings languished. It took him more than eight years to finish them, by which time he had bought a house, started his own small foundry and committed himself to memorializing in bronze the frontier spirit he had so relished in his teens.

Hence the comparison with Remington and the criticism that Jackson is a copyist. "It's perfectly obvious to anyone who really looks that I'm not," he says. "When I changed from abstract expressionism to realism and then to sculpting Western figures, the critic understand it. Because they couldn't understand, they couldn't explain - and because they couldn't explain, they just dropped me from their list of serious artists."

He is more defensive when it comes to criticism of the way he sells his work. When some-body huys a Jackson sculpture, it is not unique but one of a limited edition of anywhere from 7 to 350, sold mainly through direct mail and oewspaper advertising. The mailing list runs to more than 2,000 people who are likely to buy one of a Jackson edition.

Now, with sales running at more than \$5 million annually and estimated pretax profits at more than \$1 million, Jackson is at work on his largest commission — another bronze of John Wayne, 21 feet high, for the plaza of a Beverly Hills savings and foan association. The installation date is 1985 but, says Jackson. with the glint of a good public relations man in his eye, "I'm going to get it finished before then. I'd like to see it unveiled at the same time as the start of the 1984 Olympic Games" in

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Feud's Centennial

MATEWAN, W. Va. — The most cotorious feud in U.S. history erupted on oearby Black-berry Creek 100 years ago. The dispute between the Hatfields and McCoys, two powerful mountain clans, lasted for about 15 years. When the fighting finally subsided, more than 100 men, women and children had been killed or wound-

Worse, for the rest of Appalachia, the regioo's residents generally were viewed by other Americans as a hunch of murderous, moonshine-swilling hillbillies who about on the front porch, taking potshots at each other. This image has never quite faded. On Aug. 7, 1882, an election was being held in Pike County, Ky.,

just across the narrow, winding Tug Fork from the West Virginia town of Matewan. Some tipsy members of the Hatrield family. which dominated the West Virginis side of the river, showed up at the Blackberry Creek polling place and began arguing with three McCoy brothers, who had also been tipping a jug of moonshine.

According to historians, the three hrothers, sons of the McCoy

clan patriarch, Randolph "Ran-dall" McCoy, attacked and scri-ously wounded Ellison Hatfield, younger brother of Anderson Devil Anse" Hatfield, the widely

feared leader of the Hatfields.

The three McCoys, including 15year-old Pharmer, were ap-prehended by Kennicky anthorues. However, a band of Hatfields led by Devil Anse overpowered the Kentuckians and took the three brothers to a log schoolhouse on the West Virginia side of the river. Two days later, when Ellison Hatfield died of his wounds, the

Hatfields marched the McCoys back to the Kentucky side and executed them. After that, the Tug Fork valley became a battlefield. However, when Devil Anse Hat-field died in 1921, the fighting had been over for at least 25 years. But it wasn't until 55 years later that the Hatfields and McCoys formal-

ly made peace.
In May, 1976, the elderly patriarchs of the two clans, Willis Hatfield and Jim McCoy, publicly shook hands when they met on Blackberry Creek, at a ceremony dedicating a monument to six of

the feud's victims.

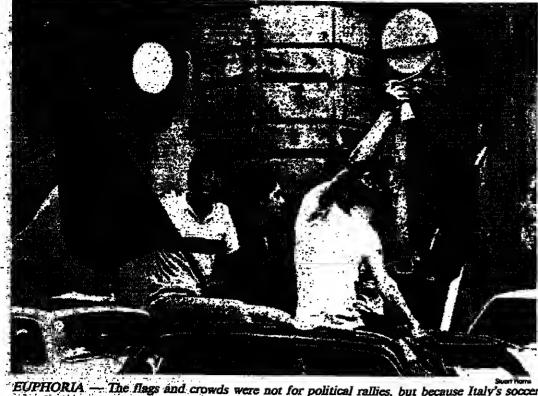
6/982 The Associated Press

From July 5th through August 27th, Monday through Friday, the International Herald Tribune will present the news in English at 10 a.m. on radio station RMC.

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Premier Wants New Economic Miracle, but Faces Tough Problems





EUPHORIA - The flags and crowds were not for political rallies, but because Italy's soccer team had won the World Cup. The victory has tended to obscure national issues.

Foreign Relations Particularly Warm With U.S., NATO

P. OME — Italian foreign policy has rarely had a good press. Traditionally motivated by a desire to avoid isolation plus a concomitant and often contradictory search for prestige. Italy has rarely generated admiration in foreign relations — even among its neutrality as well as promises of substantial economic and traditionally motivated by a desire to avoid isolation plus a concomitant and often contradictory search for prestige. Italy has rarely generated admiration in foreign relations — even among its neutrality as well as promises of substantial economic and traditionally motivated by a desire to avoid isolation plus a concomitant and often contradictory search for prestige. Italy has rarely generated to avoid isolation plus a concomitant and often contradictory search for prestige. Italy has rarely generated to avoid isolation plus a concomitant and often contradictory search for prestige. Italy has rarely generated to avoid isolation plus a concomitant and often contradictory search for prestige. Italy has rarely generated to avoid isolation plus a concomitant and often contradictory search for prestige. Italy has rarely generated to a search for prestige and the search for prestig

The present moment consequently stands out in contrast. In recent years Italian foreign and defense policy has taken on a sheen of unusual energy and direction that has met with approval in most foreign capitals, particularly in Washington.

In the United States, the new-found benevolence toward the Italians largely reflects appreciation for a single foreign policy decision—the breakthrough acceptance in November 1979, by former Premier Francesco Cossign's government for the stationing on Italian soil of 112. Cruise missiles as part of a NATO lan for the modernization of theater nuclear forces

And also causing muted cheers in various friendly foreign capitals is the energetic policy of armed forces in distribution that has led not only to strategic renation and innovation but also to increased deense spending as well.

In addition, the Italian government has begun mov-ing to assume an overall role of greater responsibility

More recently, the Italian government was a prime European mover in working out arrangements for a European multilateral force for the Sinai. And Western diplomats commend discrete Italian attempts to ease tensions on the southern flank between Greece and Turkey as well as modifications in naval strategy that in a pinch could provide local relief for the Naples-based U.S. Sixth Fleet.

In the past, Italian policy-makers were frequently charged with immobilismo, or inertia, in foreign policy matters. Traditionally, the foreign policy of "the larg-est of the small nations and the smallest of the large nations" has been marked by a search for membership in a protective alliance, a somewhat ocurotic obsession with "presence" in any and all international forums, and vague ambitions of a mediatory nature, stimulated both by dreams of grandeur and a natural desire to exploit Italy's geopolitical position at the

Mediterranean crossroads.

At the end of World War II, a defeated, war-torn

Italy so emphasized its top priority of winning re-entry into the family of nations that it woo a reputafor nearly unquestioned docility. Later, when tensions eased ecough to allow some of its other aspirations to bubble to the surface — close economic ties with Eastern Europe, good relations with the Arabs and close contacts with other Third World countries - there were accusations of indecisiveness and incon-

Coping With Opposition

In effect, foreign policy decision-making in Italy has always been rather difficult. Despite the country's clear commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it has often been difficult to ignore the pressures of a powerful and vocal Communist opposition. And even more often the rivalries and competing viewpoints of Italy's government coalition members have proved major obstacles to cobereoce.

Recently, for example, inner coalition divisions forced the government to put on ice a final decision regarding a proposed Soviet gas deal. And Italy's re-fusal to cootinue the economic sanctions against Argentina during the war in the South Atlantic over the Falklands also resulted from political differences

Doubtless, renewed international East-West tensions have played a part in Italy's recently sharpened sense of Atlantic commitment, and a breakdown in a process of domestic detente between the dominant Christian Democrats and the Communists has also had a contributory role.

But the ooticeable boost in dynamism and assertiveness also bears the stamp of the men currently guiding foreign and defense policy here, namely Christian Democrat Emilio Colombo and Socialist Lelio Lagorio, both in office continuously since April

Mr. Colombo is a former Italian premier who beld a variety of cabinet posts bere before being chosen as president of the European Parliament. His stint in Strasbourg won him international respect. But his status further rose in Europe following his skillful con-struction of a crucial may 1980 compromise on the Brinsh EEC budget dispute. Nor has his effectiveness as a tireless spokesman for Europe in any way damaged his reputation as a confirmed and committed Atlanticist.

Mr. Lagorio, on the other hand, has the distinction of being the first Socialist ever to hold the defense portfolio bere. But if the appointment two years ago (Continued on Page 12S)

Promises '83 Budget Linked To Emergency Austerity Plan

By Sari Gilbert

ROME—Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini has promised his country a oew economic miracle. After a year of governmental near-inactivity, early this month be warded off a threatening government crisis by pledging that by July 31 he would come up with both a 1983

budget and an emergency economic austerity package.

Lamenting his "moment of solitude" and promising to re-establish "state sovereignty" over a runaway budget, Mr. Spadolini quilined a plan for a 1983 budget based on a state deficit confined to between 60,000- and 62,000-billion lira and a 13 percent ceiling on inflation.

Paradoxically, the same package will include emergency measures - a two percent value added tax increase, rises in electricity, telephone and heating gas prices, a new rise in the price of gasoline, and cuts in government spending — designed to try and chop between 8,000- and 10,000-billion lire off of this year's deficit.

For although there is sharp disagreement about the precise figures, there is little doubt that the government has clearly overshot its target of 50,000-billion lire for this year's enlarged public sector deficit.

Estimates Vary

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Estimates of the excess range from 15,000-billion lire to the 40,000 recently predicted by former Liberal Party chief economist Giovanni

Uoderstandably, the chronic runaway state deficit is causing mounting alarm among Central Bank anthorities and government economists. For oot only does it keep inflation and interest rates significantly higher than in most other West European countries — thus damaging Italian competitivity — but the constant need for refinancing has cut sharply into investments, more or less pushing the industrial sector to the sidelines of the credit market. In addition, the spiraling public sector bornancing has cut sharply into investments, more or less pushing the industrial sector to the sidelines of the credit market. In addition, the spiraling public sector bornancing has cut sharply into investments. rowing requirement with its growing reliance on short-term treasury bills is seen as the basic Last year, the state deficit, which along with the central government's budget also includes those of regional and local governments as well as the big state companies, reached 55,000-billion lire, growing by about five percent in the biggest leap since the war. This represented approximately 13.8 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) a percentage far larger than most other major industrialized

The uncbecked expansion is in large part due to a widening gap between revenues and expenditures, which in 1981 soared to 207,000-billion lire to compared to 160,000 billion lire the year before.

The government's massive debt requirements (the government debt now exceeds 60 percent of GDP and in 1981 interest payments, up 48 percent from 1980, rose to seven percent of GDP) also plays a significant

But political decisioo-making in favor of reform policies of unquestioned largesse has clearly left their mark. Last year speeding by Italy's regional governments rose by 19 perceot. The deficit for the health budget is estimated at between 2,500- and 3,000-billion lire. And the pensioo program is also showing a hole of 4,000-billioo lire.

The debate over the public deficit has filled the country's oewspapers with beadlines of alarm and warnings of impending ecocomic doom. But while the situation is undoubtedly serious (soaring foreign indebtedness is a particularly worrisome indicator) it must be remembered that the curreot ecocomic outlook is cowbere as bad as the crisis of 1975-1976. At that time, with foreign reserves brought down to a meager 500 billion lire by a rapidly depreciating lira, and a disastrous balance of payments, the country trembled for a time oo the brink of bankruptcy.

And with GDP declining by 3.6 percent the bite of recession was truly

However, a penchant for the dramatic does not mean that the current situatioo is a bealthy ooe. After two years of impressive growth far above Western European averages, in 1981 the international recession caught up with Italy. That year, for only the second time in the postwar period, GDP fell, in real terms, below that of the previous year. The decline was minimal, only .2 percent. But both industrial and agricultural production dropped, gross investment fell off sharply, and by the beginning of 1982 the unemployment rate had reached an unprecedented 9.1 percent.

In 1981 the current account of the balance of payments recorded a deficit of \$8 billion. And while this represented some improvement over the \$9.7 billion deficit registered the year before, much of the potential gains were countered by the sharp depreciation of the lira, down 13 percent against all major currencies and off 30 percent against the dollar

The terms of trade deteriorated by about 10 percent, so that a volume (Continued on Page 13S)

New Terrorists: Nondescript Faces in a Crowd

By Kay Withers

OME As terrorism wanes in Italy and arrests proliferate, the image of the terrogist has subtly changed.

Rarely, now, is the masked guerrilla seen in action. And only occasionally does the distorted face of a captured leader stare angrily through the bars of a courtroom cage.

The focus these days is on a different kind

cript face, apparently untouched either by the passionate political commitment of the early days or by the ruthless, tactical intelligence

This new face is currently on display at the trial of Red Brigades militants for the 1978 murder of former Premier Aldo Moro and for other crimes in the Rome area. One of the star witnesses against the Red

Brigades was an alleged multiple killer, former Brigades member Antonio Savasta, 27. In court, Savasta sat straight on a wooden chair, hair short, small mustache neatly clipped, horn-rimmed spectacles perched studiously, like an examination candidate or job appli-

His thinking was as muddled as his appearance was neat: "When the same things [bomb-(Continued on Page 14S)

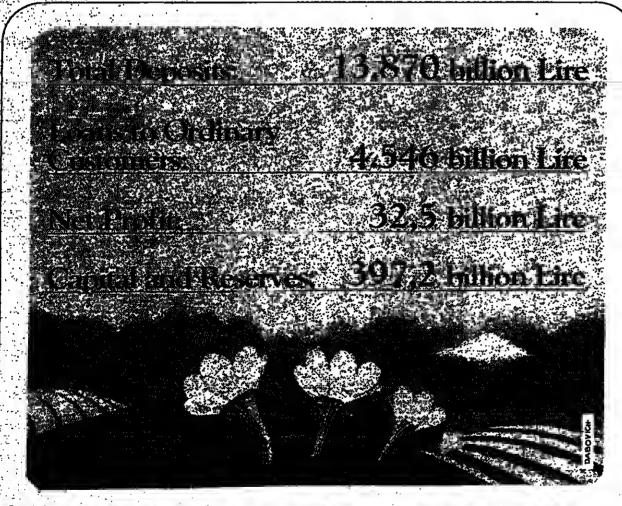
BASIC DATA

Area: 116,318 square miles; population: 57 million; growth 1970-79: 0.7% per annum.

Principal cities: Rome: 2.9 million; Milan: 1.6 million; Naples: 1.2 million; Turin: 1.14 million; Genoa: 774.643: Palermo: 698,254; Bologna: 466,593; Florence: 460.924

Total labor force: 22.3 million. Currency: Lira; \$1 = 1,379.45 lire.

Did you know? Sometimes figures mean more than words.



This data concerning the 1981 financial year was approved by the Shareholders' Annual General Meeting of Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura.

Besides profits, the Bank covered securities' depreciation for more than 19 billion Lire and allocated 88 billion to the loan-contingency fund, substantially increasing the

total net worth to 397 billion Lire. Dividends were 175 Lire for each ordinary share and 87,5 for preferred shares, ranking for dividend as of 1st July 1981. Total customers' deposits increased by 18,4%, whilst loans to ordinary customers increased by 19,7%.

The Meeting entrusted the international auditors, Coopers & Lybrand, with the auditing of the Bank's accounts for the three-year period 1983/85, in view of the official quotation of the Bank's shares on the Stock Exchange.

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Drought Disastrous to South, Islands

Situation Worsened by Poor Planning, Inefficiency in Underdeveloped Areas

that enshrouded the south of Italy for a week last month, lines of people with pails formed at public fountains, bottled mineral water was sold at black-market prices, crops shriveled and firemen were hard-pressed to deal with blazes throughout Apolia, Sicily, Calabria and Sardinia.

The unseasonable heat - m some areas as high as 110 degrees Fahrenheit — dramatized a long-standing problem. In much of the less-developed Italian south, water is in short supply to start with. And neglect, poor planning and inefficiency by local and national officials

have aggravated the perennial drought.

The situation this year, however, is even more serious. The government has just declared five regions in the south "natural disas-

In parts of the south, water for domestic use regularly has to be rationed so that in some towns in Apulia and Sicily, for example, there is running water only a few hours a day. In others, less than 100 liters are available a day per person, compared to 1,000 liters daily else-

The scarcity of water has also bad other effects. Sometimes, in the same building, consumers with stronger pumps "pirate" the water that should go to others.

Town Hall Burned

The owners of wells in Sicily charge sky-high prices, and in some areas the citizens' anger has gotten out of control. Two summers ago the residents of Palagonia, in eastern Sicily, burned down the town hall after being without water for several weeks. There also was an up-rising this year in the Sardinian village of Car-

Private industry also suffers from the shortages, but the plight of agriculture is worse. According to Gian Domenico Serra, president of Confagricoltura, the larmers' confederation. the devastation of southern agriculture is "dramatic," worse than that caused by the earthquake in the fall of 1980.

Mr. Serra said that the lack of water has compromised agriculture on the plain of Catania in Sicily, in the Campidano region of Sardinia, in the area around Nuoro, along the coast near Sassari, and in large parts of Apulia, particularly in the provinces of Bari and the Capitanata area around Foggia.

"In Capitanata alone, one of the granaries of Italy," he said, "four million quintals (about

BARI — During the heat wave from Africa 440,000 tons) of grain have been lost and the damages are nearing 276 billion lire (about \$200 million)." He pointed out that the destroyed grain represented about 12 percent of the total Italian output of durum wheat in 1981. In addition, large quantities of beets, sunflowers, grapes and tomatoes have been

> Fertile, sun-drenched Apulia, the southeastern region that more or less corresponds to the leg and the heel of the "boot" of the Italian peninsula, is often called the "California of It-

Apulia has rolling hills and vast plains, and there are few mountains, surface rivers or lakes. Agriculture has been focused on sun-loving crops that need relatively little water, and the area has depended on the neighboring re-gions of Molise, Campania and Basilicata for

Although it is known that vast pockets of ater exist underground, bttle has been done to tap them for irrigation and, as in much of the south, the farmers depend on artesian wells and wait anxiously for rain.

A new emergency threatened this spring when it appeared likely that earthquake-caused damage to the 244-kilometer aqueduct that since 1927 has brought water to the region from the Sele spring in Irpinia, near Naples, would take two or three months to repair, leaving Apulia's capital, Bari, and other parts of the region completely dry for the entire time.

Local forces, including tour operators, reacted vehemently, with the result that the government in Rome appointed a special commissioner to deal with the situation. An 18-kilometer bypass is being constructed, apparently in record time, to allow repairs to be made after the summer with no loss of water service.

But the damage to "the canal," as the Apulians call it, has also focused attention on the government's failure to keep up with the needs of this and other regions of the south. Why, critics ask, has maintenance on the aqueduct been so sloppy? Why were this and two newer and smaller aqueducts in the area built with single rather than double tubes that would make maintenance possible without water cutoffs.? Why, if a study in the mid-1960s called for 14 billion lire of repairs and consolidation, has the sum not been spent? Why, despite the area's long coastline, have only a few, small desalination plants been built, and why has the distribution of grants from the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, the fund for the south, been so

The situation is similar elsewhere in the south. The 40 aqueducts built in Sardinia in the 1950s are no longer sufficient and only 12 others, of a projected 88, are now under con-

In Sicily, where the recent heat wave took four lives, government planning has done little to ease a centuries-old situation worsened by five years of inadequate rainfall. In San Fratel lo, near Messina in the Nebrodi Mountains in the north, there is water only two hours a week, and the town's normal population of 5,000 has declined to 3,200.

In Agrigento, on the island's eastern coast, much of the population of 52,000 gets running water at home on an average of only three hours a day every three days. We are in a constant situation of inferiority, of discom-fort," says Mayor Calogero Zambuto, who adds that the townspeople are forced to be-come "water magicians," finding ways to use the same water two and three times before throwing it out.

In Palermo, where the rich use private wells to fill their swimming pools and water their gardens, the less-well-to-do often boil their pasta in mineral water. Because of the lack of water, the municipality is forced to pay bun-dreds of thousands of lire annually to buy about 8-million cubic meters of water from about a dozen private-well owners.

The problem is made worse by the fact that the city's water pipes are in such bad condition that much of the water is lost before it gets to

the consumer.
At present in Sicily there are 24 dams and reservoirs for aqueducts, irrigation or both, eight of which were built before World War II.

Six more are under construction and 16 projects have been completed...on paper.

So far, however, the track record for efficient dam and reservoir construction has not been good. For example, although the Naro dam near Agrigento, with its 79-square-kilo-meter reservoir, was finished some time ago, the necessary sluices and conduits have still to be finished. The Nicoletti dam near Leonforte, in the province of Enna, was begun in 1967, but when operations began in 1976 the con-

GARIBALDI'S MANTLE

In a year marking the centenary of his death, several top politicians have verbally elbowed each other aside in a rush to stake their claims as the red-shirted hero's legitimate heirs...

ROME — When he was alive, British heiresses, Italian noblewomen and Sardinian housemaids vied for the affections of Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi, the romantic revolutionary known variously as the "Hero of Two Worlds," the "Redeemer of Italy," the "Dictator of the Two Sicilies," or — to his enemies — as the red demon or devil.

Now, 100 years after his death, on the small Sardinian island of Caprera, a different kind of contest appears to be in progress. As a vast, unprecedented schedule of centenary celebrations gradually unfolds, Italian politicians and institutions seem to be competing for the bero's tattered mantle.

At a time when there is little in Italian pobtics that can fairly be called inspiring, there appears to be a conscious search for a renewed sense of patriotism and national identity, with the president of the republic and the Defense Ministry playing particularly significant roles.

But several of Italy's top politicians have also gotten into the act, verbally elbowing each

other aside in a rush to stake their claims as

the red-shirted hero's legitimate heirs.

TV Dramatization

So far this year, new stamps have been is-sued, old historical films have been taken out of mothballs, and a long, two-part Garibaldi dramatization, starring American actor Ben Gazzara, was recently broadcast by Italian state television in attempts to whip up some popular involvement.

But for the time being the major effect of the books that have been published and of the exhibits and conferences held seems to have been that of giving historians, politicians and political analysts a chance to put forward their

interpretation of his deeds, works and ideas.
"Are we now all Garibaldini?" asks veteran Communist leader Giancarlo Pajetta, in the lead article of a four-page special supplement put out earlier this month by the party daily, L'Unità.

The supplement, like others published here in recent weeks, goes over Garibaldi's early exploits in South America, his prowess as an ocean navigator, his military expeditions against the Italian Bourbon kingdom in the Italian south, against the Austrians and the French, his rank in the triad of 19th-century Italian heroes — Garibaldi, Giuseppe Mazzini, founder of the Young Italy Society, and Camillo Cavour, who, among other things, founded the newspaper Il Risorgimento — and, in general, his role in the Risorgimento, the period of Italian cultural and political reawakening that culminated in the country's national unification in 1860.

In his article, Mr. Pajetta says the longhaired, bearded revolutionary belongs among Italy's good guys, pointing out that during both the Spanish Civil War and the Italian resistance movement of World War II, Italian freedom fighters organized themselves into "Garibaldi" brigades.

But by recalling that in 1871 the hero had kind words for the leftists on the Paris barricades and that later that year he described the International as "the sun of the future," Mr. Pajetta was tacitly staking an ownership claim for the Communist left.

Nevertheless, the real contest here has been between Italy's chubby premier, Giovanni Spadolini, and the balding, bespectacied So-cialist leader Bettino Craxi, neither of whom

enjoys any of the hero's physical panache. Premier Spadolini, a former journalist, is also a well-respected Risorgimento historian with a special interest in Garibaldi. The author of several tomes as well as the proud owner of an inscribed Bible given to Garibaldi, a Freemason and anti-clerical, by a group of British Protestants in 1864, Mr. Spadolini had been named head of the national committee for the Garibaldi centenary even before becoming premier in June, 1981.
His identification with Garibaldi is furth-

His identification with Garibaldi is furthered by the fact that Mr. Spadolini's party, the Republicans, traces its origins to 1849 and Mazzini's short-lived Roman republic, of which Garibaldi saw himself as the military arm. In addition, Mr. Spadolini is Italy's first non-Christian Democratic premier in 35 years.

Mr. Spadolini has differentiated himself from his "rival," Craxi, by saying "if journalists were to visit my house, they would not find clothes or gains belonging to General Garibaldi, nor slippers."

di, nor slippers."
"Craxi," he added, "is a collector of Gari-baldiana; I am a bibliophile devoted to the history of the Risorgimento."

Speech at Tomb

But Mr. Craxi, who most people here say descrees his reputation as the country's mos ambitious politician, has not been deterred. Although stressing that Garibaldi belongs to all Italians, he is fond of describing the Hero of Two Worlds as a socialist and made a point of visiting Garibaldi's tomb and making a speech there two weeks before an official visit by Mr. Spadolini and President Sandro Per-

Both men, however, appear convinced that these days Italians could use a strong dose of national pride that the Garibaldi campaign may be able to provide. In a recent speech, Mr. Spadolini described



-Focus on Italy——

GARIBALDI: A style that inspires a nation 100 years after his death.

the legendary general as "a symbol of a new moral unity," and Mr. Craxi's close colleague, Socialist Defense Minister Lelio Lagorio, kicked off the Garibakli centenary year saying Garibaldi is a national symbol, a military hero, a positive hero" and that terrorism corruption and economic problems have com-bined to make Italians desirous of recovering their "sense of national identity."

Not everyone, of course, agrees. Rosario Romeo, the historian, who points out that, if anything, Garibaldi was a humanitarian rather than a socialist, says "all these celebrations seem to me to be somewhat irrational."

Mr. Romeo says it's nice that the concept of patria is being dusted off for the centenary but that it makes no sense to attribute any current political relevance to a 19th-century hero.

Garibaldi's major quality, according to Mr. Romeo, was his capacity to establish a relationship with ordinary people. This made him useful to the more cynical politicians of the day but also accounts for the warm spot he continues to hold in at least some Italian

That popular interest exists is hard to deay. Last year, for example, more than 125,000 peo-ple visited his hard-to-get-to island tomb. But just how deep the feeling goes is hard to gaige, Despite the variety of exhibits and com-

memorations, most Italians seem more interested in the recently concluded world soccer championships and in putting the last touches on their summer vacation plans.

Allies Appreciate Foreign Relations Position (Continued from Page 11S) bled in absolute terms from \$5 bil-

raised any eyebrows in Washing-ton or in European NATO circles, all lingering doubts were dispelled by the 56-year-old minister's pro-Atlantic dynamism and innova-

Most importantly in Western eyes, under his leadership Italy has moved quickly to increase defense spending. The minister himself is other countries.

bon a year to \$10 billion, growing from 2.2 percent of the gross national product to 2.5 percent at

Compared to military spending elsewhere - in 1981, France spent 3.9 percent of its GNP on defense, West Germany 3.2 percent and Britain 5.1 percent — this may not sound like much. But the increases, quick to point out that for histori- criticized by the Communists at cal reasons — primarily the oppro-brium left by the militarism of the from abroad, have been sufficient Fascist period - Italy today still that in a country plagued by 20spends less for defense than most percent inflation, defense spending has nevertheless increased in real In the last three years Italy's terms by somewhat more than the military expenditures have dou-

Mr. Lagorio has found some of the money needed to put into ef-fect a 1975 plan for modernization of the armed forces. There also have been strategic changes. The problems posed by the 1980 earth-quake, which forced the army to move two divisions 800 kilometers for rescue operations, represented

one factor. But most of all, an increasingly troubled international situation characterized by the growing pres-ence in the Mediterranean of the Soviet navy and the increasing instability of the Middle East - last year led Mr. Lagorio to ask his could be used for na joint chiefs of staff to work out a or national defense. "new model of defense."

Although this process has not been completed, the upshot so far has been a gradual shift away from the once pre-eminent emphasis on defense of the northeastern frontier and toward a more foreward Mediterranean role.

This has so far meant shifting naval deployment somewhat southward, that is, beefing up defense in respect to Taranto, La Spezia and permanently assigning six of the army's 24 brigades to the Italian south.

Also planned is a 2,000-troop rapid deployment task force that could be used for natural disasters

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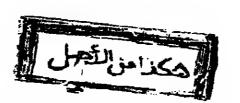
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Politics: Spadolini Marks His First Year, Wants Government 'Without Soloists'

ROME—July was a month of cuphoria for many Italians, as outbursts of joy over Italy's victory in the World Cup championships temporarily forced pressing social, eco-nomic and political problems off center stage and into the background.

. But the virtueso performance of the azzuri, the national soccer team, on Spanish fields also gave politicians and pundits a chance to

niraw some pretty damning comparisons. Premier Giovanni Spadolini, whose five par-ty government recently defied the forecasters by celebrating its first anniversary, summed it up soccincily when he said that what his govment needed was "teamwork without so-

And other politicians echoed his sentiments, ing the fact that the premier does not have the same power as Coach Enzo Bearzot. and cannot simply substitute one or another of his players whenever he should find it neces-

Tempous Unity

For the fact is that the tenuous unity of the broad governing coalition of Christian Democrafs, Socialists, Social Democrats, Republieans and Liberals has been threatened increasingly by deep divisions among its component parties, particularly over economic policy.

In itself this is nothing new. The fact that there was no clear-victor in the 1979 national elections explains why squabbling has continued during the four different governments have been formed since them. At the same the control of the control time, the ongoing ban on government partici-pation by the powerful Communists, who still control 30 percent of the vote, has made part-

nership among the five centrist and center-left parties a political ansst.

But in recent months, political feuding, par-ticularly between the two larger parties, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists, has effectively paralyzed most government action.



Premier Spadolini

Even worse, bitter rivalries among the four cabinet ministers with economic responsibili-ties have repeatedly burst into the open.

Two weeks ago the 56-year-old Mr. Spadolini managed to patch up an incipient govern-ment crisis over the country's controversial wage indexation mechanism and appealed to his cabinet colleagues to stop their incessant

But two days later Socialist state participa-tions minister, Gianni de Michelis, was at it again, using the columns of a Rome daily to blame most of the country's current economic problems on the Christian Democratic treasury minister, Beniamino Andreatta.

This led to an answering salvo from the Christian Democratic party newspaper, Il Popolo, leaving the impression that as Mr. Spa-



Foreign Minister Colombo

dolini struggles to put together a new compromise emergency package by the end of this month new political pitfalls may yet open be-

Both the Christian Democrats and the Socialists have promised the Spadolini government their support. At a recent political meeting, the Christian Democrats' new party secretary, Ciriaco de Mita, said the current five-party co-alition "is the only alliance for this and the

coming legislature".

But in the next breath he illustrated the fragnity of the alliance by speaking of the diffi-culties of governing with the Socialists. "It's not easy," he said, "because it's clear they are only waiting to get rid of us."

The first non-Christian Democrat to hold

the post of premier since war-time resistence leader Furruccio Parri in 1945, Mr. Spadolini

has won high marks — and an unusual measure of personal popularity — for his unques-tioned honesty and intellectual rigor.

But in politics moral authority cannot hold a candle to power. And Mr. Spadolini, as head of the tiny Republican Party, has next to no

Indeed, it is fair to say that his appointment as premier in 1981 came about only as because of a stalemate between the dominant Christian Democrats and the aggressive Italian Social-

ists, without whom no majority government is currently posible. Besmirched by the still mysterious P-2 scandal last spring, the Christian Democrats agreed, despite their number-one status here, to temporarily relinquish the country's politi-

However, they were not about to surrender it to the Socialists' dynamic leader, Bettino Craxi, and the choice thus fell on Mr. Spadolini, a respected politician whose party, with three percent of the vote, posed no long-range

substantial political threat. In the same sense, it is precisely to this ongoing rivalry between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists that Mr. Spadolini owes his (by Italian standards) lengthy tenure, now at more than 13 months.

Longer Stalemate

And although in Italy forecasts are difficult, ome observers now believe the stalemate could even prolong the Spadolini government's life until the spring. However, this will depend on how long the two major parties are content to go on living with the current uneasy truce before the temptation to go to the polls be-comes irresistible.

The Socialists, Italy's third largest party after the Christian Democrats and the Commu-nists, returned to government in April, 1980, after a six-year absence. Under Mr. Craxi's belligerent leadership, they have set their sights on the premiership. Encouraging returns in several recent byelections have convinced Mr. Craxi that in a new national vote they could grow to 17 or 18 percent from their current 11 percent. But they are reluctant to get the blame for triggering new elections, now scheduled for spring of 1984.

The Christian Democrats have much the same problem, but under Mr. de Mita's leadership have become somewhat more pugnacious. They are likely to back Mr. Spadolini until elections become unavoidable. At that point, eager to go to the polls with a Christian Demo-crat in the premier's seat, they would almost certainly force a government crisis.

But if the unresolved Christian Democrat-Socialist rivalry has kept Mr. Spadolini in office, it has forced him to devote most of his energies to patching up intracabinet quarrels rather than to effective government.

Interparty disputes, furthermore, have repearedly interfered with policy-making forc-ing a freeze on a key pipeline deal with the Soviet Union and leading Italy to reverse itself over economic sanctions against Argentina during the war in the South Atlantic.

Nor has the situation been much better on the domestic plane. There have been major rows over management at ENI, the state na-tional energy agency and over allegations of political and secret service involvement in a ransom paid last year to the Red Brigades for the release of Ciro Cirillo, a Neapolitan Christian Democratic politician.

For months there has been bitter infighting about economic policy, and a conflict over the abrogation of the wage indexation agreement by the state managers' association, INTER-SIND, almost brought the government down just after Mr. Spadolini celebrated his first

year in office. In fact, although the premier himself has ous and modern style, relatively little progress has been made where social and economic essentials are concerned.

According to Rome newspaper editor Eugenio Scalfari, in terms of economic policy almost a year has been wasted. Despite the "tons of paper and ink" produced by the parties of the majority on the relevant issues, next to nothing has been done, he wrote earlier this month in the independent leftist daily, La Re-The public deficit had been allowed to get

totally out of hand, he added, while success in controlling inflation owed more to the international recession and the Bank of Italy's strict monetary policy.

P-2 Scandal

Although the P-2 Masonic continues to smolder on a back burner and headlines in recent months have been dominated by the mysterious death of financier Roberto Calvi and the Ambrosiano banking scandal, Mr. Spadolini's own personal honesty and rectitude has nevertheless given the appearance of some progress oh the "moral" front. But with crime and underworld-related ac-

tivities apparently on the rise, the balance sheet in social matters is also an encouraging

Perhaps the only exception is terrorism, which Mr. Spadolini named as one of four emergencies when he took over on June 28, 1981. Although terrorist killings continue, as last week's murder of Naple's deputy police chief, Antonio Ammaturo shows, Italian security forces have had a brilliant showing in recent months. The successful rescue operation of kidnapped U.S. Gen. James Dozier and the hundreds of arrests that followed appear, at least at the moment, to represent a crippling blow to the forces of Italian subversion.

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Tough Economic Problems Ahead

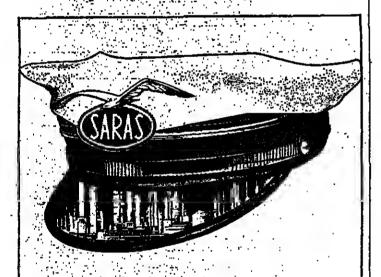
(Continued from Page 11S) improvement in the import-export situation (imports down 8.5 per-cent, exports up 8.8 percent) re-sulted in only a modest improve-ment in the trade deficit of 1200 cent against the dollar.

journalist based in Rome.

The outlook for 1982 is also not particularly cheerful. Figures for the first five months of the year show a trade deficit of 8,800-billion live which, at constant rates, of December,

could grow to 20,000-billion lire by the end of the year. Since Jan.

The pressure on the Italian currency has been such that by April 30, reserves in convertible foreign currencies had shrunk to \$5.8-bil lion for over \$9 billion at the end



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FIAT Means a lot.

work.

(Continued from Page 11S) ings and raids on gun stores) happen in Ireland or in the London ghettos," he insisted, "they are judged favorably." He added that the Brigades' political project had been based on the mistaken belief that Italy was in "a pre-insurrectional state."

20. She told the court mat she had joined the group, basically, to follow her fiance. "My love for Giulio was the determining factor," she said. Not that she did on believe in "the armed struggle." She said she did "But I was afraid to

Another state witness, who had

worked on logistics for the Brigades, was Ave Maria Petricola. 26. She told the court that she had she did, "But I was afraid to

told the judges that he had joined the urban guerrillas "for emotional reasons, dictated by an aspiration to...create beautiful things."

These are "third-generatioo" guerrillas, following the ideologi-

Another former Brigades member, Carlo Brogi, used to be an Alitalia steward. Dark and dandyish, with a blazer over an open shirt, he told the indeed that indeed the indeed the indeed that indeed the indeed that indeed the indeed dinary, Sociologist Franco Ferrarotti, the author of several studies on terrorism and a former teacher of Curcio, sees the latest generation of terrorists as being "of a very different fiber." "It's in-

too big and attracts weak characters, undisciplined people. There's a dilution of ideology now. Recruits have oo experience at all in any strong militancy.'

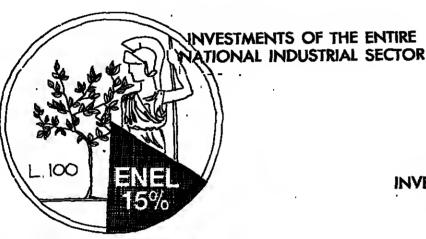
Predictably, such people had lit-(Continued on Page 15S)



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Energy Bill Continues to Rise

'The government's current plan is to shift toward coal, natural gas and nuclear power and later to alternative energy sources such as solar and wave power ...

By Robert Wazeka

ROME — Nearly all of Italy's economic problems can be traced to the lack of oil. The country's new national energy plan is built on the premise of reducing oil consumption and replacing it with alter-

native energy sources.

Today, in fact, two-thirds of Italy's energy demands are filled by (imported) oil, an unusually high percentage (the European Economic Community's average is only 55 percent).

Last year, Italy paid more than \$22 billion to import crude oil and that outlay represented a 53-percent increase over 1980.

Descript falling oil prices. Italy's oil bill has contin-

Despite falling oil prices, Italy's oil bill has continued to rise, contributing directly to inflation and indirectly to the government deficit.

The increased expenditure comes because oil ac-counts are paid in dollars and because the dollar has gained so rapidly against the lira.

If oil were left out of the picture, Italy would be running a mild trade surplus. With it, it is experienc-ing an alarming deficit.

Shift Toward Coal

Italy, along with Belgium and Japan, is one of the three most energy-poor countries in the industrialized world. The government's current plan to deal with this situation is to shift toward coal, natural gas and nuclear power over the short and medium runs and then in the long run to alternative energy sources such

Such a plan is hardly original. Every major industrial country is doing much the same thing. What makes Italy's situation unique are two factors: first, the degree of its dependence upon imported oil, especially for use in electricity generation and home heating, and, second, the difficulties and delays it has had in getting its energy program off the ground.

The delays seem almost endemic, Italy has had six

different energy plans in the last three years and, in the same period, seven different industry — and energy — ministers. No new coal and nuclear power stations have been started in these three years.

A recently completed \$2.2-billion pipeline designed to be 12.5 billion cubic protest of natural essential. to bring 12.5-billion cubic meters of natural gas year-

by from Algeria to Italy — a pipeline that would meet about 30 percent of Italy's gas needs over the next decade — has been sitting unused because of a pricing

Socialist Opposition

Final agreement on the delivery of 6-billion to 8-Final agreement on the delivery of to-outlook to obilition cubic meters of gas annually from the Soviet Union has also been delayed by Socialist and Social Democratic opposition within Italy's five-party governing coalition. In France and West Germany, Socialists support the idea of buying gas from the Soviet

Union; in Italy, they oppose it.

Finally, there is the problem of financing. The total cost of the energy plan for the 1982-1990 period will

be \$62.3 billion. Who is going to pay for this? Since state-owned enterprises dominate nearly every phase of energy operations, the government would seem to be the likely target.

But with this year's deficit forecast now hovering around the \$50-billion mark — an alarming 12 to 14 percent of the gross national product — the government hardly seems in a position to help much.

Moreover, both ENEL, the state electricity company, and the state oil company. ENI, are running

ny, and the state oil company, ENI, are runn

They are seeking new government appropriations and domestic and foreign loans, but industry sources here say to accomplish anything significant Italy must do what it so far has been unwilling to do—to raise

Yet, there are signs that resistance to price increase es is weakening, according to Giuseppe Amnassar, the Industry Ministry's director-general for energy sources and the closest person Italy has to being an

energy czar." Mr. Ammassari points to the recent tariff increases granted to ENEL — the first, in real terms, for the utility in 12 years — and the prospect of company rather than state control over the pricing of certain

petroleum products.
Such actions could encourage oil companies to restore recent cuts in their investment plans for oil and gas exploration and for refinery modernization, and may stimulate ENEL to more and quicker plans to

may stimulate ENEL to more and quicker plans to build coal and nuclear power stations.

For by 1990, Italy wants to bring its dependency upon oil down to 51 percent from the current level of 67.2 percent, increasing ouclear to 4.3 percent from 0.3 percent, coal to 18.4 percent from 8.5 percent, and natural gas to 18.9 percent from 15.5 percent.

The shift from all to runden and the first percent.

The shift from oil to nuclear, coal and gas will occur primarily in the electricity component of energy, where Italy, up until now, has been overly dependent upon oil-burning power plants.

The goal for 1990 is to build four new ouclear pow er stations totaling 8,000 megawatts, to construct new coal plant with a capacity of 17,000 megawatts, while converting another 3,700 megawatts from oil to coal, and to boost the use of natural gas to 43-billion to 45billion cubic meters a year from the present level of

28-billion cubic meters a year, primarily through the

igning of the Algerian and Soviet gas agreements. While most political groups here officially favor ouclear power development, local opposition is still causing serious difficulties for the siting of plants. With coal, the chief difficulty is building infrastrac-

ture — deep ports, coal terminals, rail lines, wider channels — fast enough to accommodate the anticipated increases in coal imports. With gas, the situation is more straightforward: the algerian and Soviet agreements must be signed.

in all three areas, Mr. Ammassari appears cautiously optimistic. Political opposition within Italy to the gas agreements has softened, he thinks, and both might be signed by the end of this summer.

Local Elections Confirm Decline Of Communists, Socialist Upturn

By Sytske Looijen

R OME — The results of the latest local elections held in Italy on June 7 confirmed the steady decline of the Italian Communist Party at the polls

since its heyday of popularity in 1976. Party insiders and political observers alike agree that things have been going downhill for the Communists during the last years. But recent changes on the national political scene may bring some light into the

The Communists were the major losers in the voting in 48 towns and communities, dropping from the 27 percent won during the general elections in 1979,

The biggest winner, by contrast, was the smaller Socialist Party, which almost doubled its vote from 7.6 percent to 13.7 percent, indicating that that party's tough anti-Communist tactics and its aggressive bid to establish itself as a third force between Communists and Christian Democrats, could be paying

Short of Expectations

Eveo though the elections involved only 2 percent of the Italian electorate, the result made it clear that the Communist Party, known for its efficient adminis-

tration in its traditional strongholds in the north, has not lived up to the same expectations in the south. In Naples, in a historically Communist neighbor-hood called Stella, the party's vote dropped dramatically by almost 9 percent. Naples has been governed by a Communist-led city council since 1975. According to an article in L'Unità, the Communist Party's paper, many of their traditional voters abstained or voted Socialist.

The Communist Party is clearly going through a the Communist Party is clearly going through a crisis, which, according to more than one party member, could last until the next party congress in the spring of 1983, if not beyond. "Who knows where we are going," a Communist journalist said. "There is a great confusion, a feeling of stagnation," he added gloomity.

Redefining Strategy

In fact, the aggressiveness of the Socialist Party and the apparent disappointment of voters with the Communist Party's capacity to bring about concrete changes in their daily lives are not the party's only problems. Its leaders and rank-and-file members are divided among themselves over national and international policies.

lo the first place, the return to opposition and the collapse in 1978 of the 10-year-old policy of "historic compromise" with the Christian Democrats have touched off debates over the redefinition of political

At the same time, the party's progressive detachment from the Soviet Union brought it close to rup-

ture with Moscow this winter, when the party's starte tary, Enrico Berlinguer, declared that the October revolution had become a "spent force."

The "Poland shock" showed how inner-party mass have changed over the years. In the past, differences of opinion were kept within the walls of the party's offices; today, Armando Cossutta, the only leader at ly attacks the party's position and promises battle at

The loosening of the party rules has been welcomed by other Italian political groups, as well as by many Communists. However, the liberalization of the party seems to be contributing, at least in the short run, to confusion and uncertainty.

The party's "third road to Socialism," generally dofined in the oegative as "not the Eastern European model, nor the Western Social Democratic model," is vague and imprecise.

The older concept of Eurocommunism seems unrealistic at a time when the French Communist Party has returned to the arms of the Soviet Union and the Spanish Communists are profoundly divided

"No more myths, no more blueprints to turn to: but not a very clear alternative picture to identify with either," a young Communist complained.

'Democratic Alternative'.

On the national political scene, the "historic compromise" has been replaced by the "democratic alternative." In practice, this amounts to a bid for government responsibility together with other parties such as the Socialists and smaller parties at the center, which would consign the Christian Democratic Party. to the opposition.

But up until now, the present policy has appeared to stand little chance. The Socialists are allied however shakily, with the Christian Democrats and are quite happy to keep the Communists on the sideline.

Another reason for discontent within the party is the lack of renewal in its leadership; most of its leaders have been at the party apex for the last 20 to 30 years. And even though Italy's younger generations are, in general, showing less interest in politics than their predecessors who were involved in or influenced by the radical 1968 movement, it is significant that the membership of the Federation of Young Italian Communists declined sharply from 142,000 in 1976 to 75,000 last year. 75,000 last year.

The new-born peace movement has given back some vitality to the young Communists, but generally they are oo more than a timid presence in the party. "The students today mainly think about studying about their own future," said a 24-year old student of political science who had been active in the Communist Youth Federation until a few years ago.

Fiat's Sales Surprise Gloomy Forecasters

By Daniela Iacono

R OME — Disgraced in a betting scandal two years ago, Fiat, Italy's largest private company, has managed a turnaround that has impressed even the most dubi-

ous.

Like the pundits who predicted the demise of Italian soccer before Paolo Rossi brought home the World Cup two weeks ago, those who only two years ago were forecasting the collapse of Italy's biggest car manufacturer have been

proven wrong.

In 1981, the turnover of the entire Fiat group rose to 22-trillion fire (about \$16 billion), compared to 18-trillion lire the year before, investments rose to 1.13-trillion lire from 960-billion lire in 1980, and the company reclaimed its title of leader in the Common Market with 13.5 percent of total car sales.

At the company's annual meet-ing earlier this month, Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman, announced that the Turin-based group expects "modest" profits for 1982 — a sec-"modest" profits for 1982 — a sec-ond consecutive year in the black.

And he also expressed confidence that the group's recent streamlining and productivity gains would enable it to weather the present recession in world mar-

Fiat, the eighth largest car manufacturer in the world, with 450 diversified companies in 60 countries, was deeply troubled by spiraling union unrest, climbing worker absenteeism and plunging productivity. One Fiat worker was producing an average of 14 cars a year, against 26 at West Germany's Volkswagen and 36 at Toyota

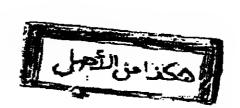
Productivity had fallen to about

30 percent below French and West German averages, and Fiat cars, including Lancia and Autobianch. had lost their dominance of the Italian market, slipping from near-ly 80-percent penetration in the early 60's to 52 percent in late 1980.

Even the Fiat 127, which for six years held the prized position as Europe's best-selling car, by 1979 had been overtaken by Volkswagen's Golf, Renault's R-5 and Food's Cortina

Ford's Coruna. Today, instead, there has been & significant burnsround Despite slumping our production throughout Western Europe, last year First posted still unofficial overall products and in the first six months of the current year its estimated shart of the Italian market has risen to 51.7 percent.

(Continued on Page 15S)



Focus on Italy-



Roberto Calvi

Banking: Outcry for New Rules

ROME The head offices of Banco Ambrosiano, at 2 Via Clerici in Milan, provide a face of neoclassical and rather solid respectability to Italy's largest and but known private sector bank.

But facades do not always express reality. Farilier this month, the Italian monetary authorities huntedly nailed together a make shift butters to stone off Ambroni-

hift buttress to stave off Ambrosiano's possible collapse under an avalanche of scandals.

The buttress was composed of six banks from the public and private sectors, which undertook to provide adequate short-term liqui-dity to Ambrosiano, faced with still unquantified birt, potentially-linge losses on overseas lending by-forcion subsidiaries.

Recent events have revealed that the Ambrosiano Bank has been suffering from schizophrenia. On the one hand, there is the solid financial institution; founded in 1896, with its carrent 107 branches. and a controlling interest—
through its subsidiary La Centrale
Finanziaria— in some of the
richest regional banking and insurance houses of northeast traily. Then, there is the creation of Ambrosiano's Roberto Catvi, who was found dead in London two weeks ago. This latter group consisted of a warrea of overseas holding comanies, subsidiaries and associates characterized by a tangle of cross-holdings and byzanime intragroup.

in a 34-page statement he involted a convoluted tale of crimes, mysteries and unsolved investigations better suited to detective fiction than the pin-striped world of respectable imance.

Mr. Andreatta's speech threw into harsh relief the inadequacy of Italian banking laws, the apparent irresponsibility of Vatican bankers deeply involved in Ambrosiano's foreign dealings and indirectly, the inexplicable hesitancy of Italan officials confronted by Mr. Calvi's obdurate secrecy.

He spoke of four years of unanswered inquiries and pres-sures from the Bank of Italy regarding Ambrosiano's assets of ent reforms. He spoke of Mr. Calvi's conviction a vear carlier for massive currency-control violations, of fraud charges against his business associate, Bruno Tassan Din, and of tax investigations teganding Ambrosiano's new vice president. Orazio Bagnasco. He also gave a detailed account of Mr. Calvis flight from Italy and his death, of the suicide of his scoretary shortly after his disappearance on June 10 and of the still unexplained shooting and wounding last April of Mr. Calvi's depu-ty, Roberto Rosone.

But the highlight of his speech was the announcement that govzing the Vatican's Istituto per le Opere di Religione about its dealings with the bank. Although the IOR is listed as having only a 1.58 percent share in Ambrosiano making it its fourth largest single shareholder — Mr. Andreatta doscribed the Vancan's relationship with Ambrosiano as a "de facto" partnership in various overseas op- ed four of his accomplices in a

He asked the Vatican to accept responsibility for more than \$1 bilhion of loans made by Ambrosi-ano's Latin American subsidiaries reportedly on the strength of IOR letters of patronage. But the head of IOR, Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, who since has resigned, refused, reportedly agreeing to lost about \$100 milion on its car cover only one outstanding loan of operations and about \$172 milion in total, this represents a brilliant performance, industry analysts vage operation.

However, the unclear role of the Vatican's top financiers in some decadeally marky offshore dealings is hardly the only questionable aspect of the Ambrosiano melodiam disturbing capacity of making funds disappear at one point and lines.

Fiat emerges strengthened an organization strictly controlled from the trials of the past, more by the secretive banker.

1978 onward did little more than to repeatedly express dissatisfaction with the replies received, and for the past year the bank was ally, one of the most important cation of an agreement that will lowed to openly flour. Central events was the unprecedented coltransfer most of its Teksid steel di-Bank instructions to reorganize its lapse of a five-week labor strike in vision to the Italian state-owned activities.

1980, which ended with Fiat's have

Narcotics: A Violent Rise To Pivotal Role in World

By Uli Schmetzer

ROME — In just five years, bolstered by Mafia money and Mafia guns, Italy has become the major pivot of the international narcotics circuit. It supplies an estimated two-thirds of all heroin sold on the East Coast of the United States and one-fifth of the drug sold on the West Coast.

According to agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administra-tion, the bulk of the heroin comes from the clandestine laborator-ies of Sicily, which turn morphine base smuggled from the Far East and Middle East into pure heroin.

"Over the past year, the Sicilian connection has become a bil-lion-dollar industry," an Italian Narcotics Bureau official says, referring to estimates that last year alone the Sicilian underworld made more than \$600 willian from alone the Sicilian underworld

made more than \$600 million from drugs.

The headquarters of this lucrative drug ring is Palermo, the old fortress of Italo-American Mafia deals, a city where omerta (si-leace) is the unwritten first law of life, where the tentacles of the Cosa Nostra reach into every part of industry and public life, where squealers and enemies are "rubbed out" with a brutality that sent this year's Mafia murder rate to 52 — inany of them casualties of "family feuds" in the battle for control of the drug trade

In the race to comer the drug trade, life has become cheap in Sicily. Three years ago, when the brotherhood decided to silence Angelo (Angelface) Pavone for talking, they murdered his three-man police escort, kidnapped him and murdered him on a garbage

heap.

Life has also become unsafe for those on the side of the law who

In 1979 and 1980, would stand in the Sicilian connection's way. In 1979 and 1980, Mafia guimen assassinated Palermo Police Chief Boris Ginliano, a judge, and a police captain. In April of this year they murdered Pic La Torre, the regional leader of the Sicilian Communist Party, who in recent years had relentlessly fought Mafia influence.

Narcotics agents, who prefer to remain nameless, attribute the success of the Sicilian connection partly to these bloody methods and partly to the political troubles in Lebanon, which convinced guerrillas, terrorists and warring political factions there that they could pay gun runners with morphine, cocaine, marijuana and

The rise of the Sicilian connection is the classic tale of the man in the shoe who wants an ever bigger house. Traditionally, the Sicilians acted as smugglers of raw narcotics to Marseilles, where the French connection had its laboratories.

But some time in 1977 the godfathers of the Cosa Nostra must have decided to ditch the French connection and go it alone. A number of French "chemists" were enticed to work in the new laboratories at Palermo. But when some of them talked, following police raids, the French technicians were quickly replaced with Italians. (A major raid in February this year closed one "refinery" but DEA agents believe there are at least six others still operating in and around Palermo.)

Even though drug addiction in Italy is still below the level of other Western countries, it is rapidly spreading. One illustration of this is the amount of drugs confiscated by Italian customs police, who believe that they get their hands on only about 10 percent of all drugs coming in and out of the country -a claim supported by

In 1977, customs police seized just half a kilo of morphine base 63 kilos of heroin, 15 kilos of cocaine, 696 kilos of marijuana and 2,117 kilos of hashish. But last year, police confiscated 82 kilos of morphine base, 138 kilos of heroin, 63 kilos of cocaine, 615 kilos of marijuana and 10,587 kilos of hashish — mainly from Lebanon.

Another indicator, and a most chilling one, is the toll on human health and life. According to Italian Health Ministry statistics, in 1972 there were only 118 registered drug addicts here, while 10 years later that figure is fast approaching 20,000. (The real number of addicts is, however, thought to be considerably larger, with 90 percent of addicts between the ages of 18 and 25, an age group into which the majority of Italy's 1.95 million unemployed fall.)

Cost Index **Issue Splits** The Unions

ROME — The complex question of Italian labor costs is raising the political temperature here, threatening both government stability and a decade of trade un-

The tension, which earlier this month came close to bringing down the cabinet headed by Premier Giovanni Spadolini, revolves around the question of what to do about Italy's complicated system of wage indexation, known variables the appropriate the control of the capture of the

ously as the contingenza or the scala mobile (escalator clause). The scala mobile, a system of antomatic quarterly pay raises in line with inflation, has long been con-troversial here. But last month spirating disagreements between la-bor and management came to a head when, on June 1, concern over rising labor costs led the Italian association of manufacturers, Confindustria, to unitaterally disa-vow the system when it was to ex-pire in February of next year.

Sacred Cow

The surprise decision, on which several other employers' organiza-tions quickly followed suit (al-though political arm-twisting by the government later led public industry to reverse itself) represented an unprecedented attack on an in stitution that in recent years the left and the labor unions have made into the country's biggest sacred cow.

Mr. Spadolini, who had been

was irritated, publicly expressing "concern and regret." And several other members of the five-party coalition were also critical of Confindustria chief Vittorio Merloni's one-sided decision.

But this was nothing compared to the rage of the unions, whose major slogan in recent years has been "hands off the scala mobile. There were work stoppages throughout the country.

Within the cabinet there were sharp disagreements over tactics. The Socialist state participations minister, Gianni de Michelis, insisted the abrogation of the agree ment was "anti-economic" because it would embitter the social cli-mate while the Christian Democrat industry minister, Giovanni Marcora, warned of an "economic apocalypse" in the fall unless the system were immediately revised. A ten-day political crisis fol-lowed and a government collapse was averted only by Mr. Spadoli-

At the same time cracks began opening in the once-solid facade of the powerful trade union federatracts up for renewal this fall, the hard-line Communist-dominated CGIL said it would not discuss the scala mobile until the new salary agreements had been signed. The Catholic and Socialist unions, the CSIL and UII., were instead ready to begin bargaining simultaneously on both questions.

Single Point System

One Communist union official in Rome confided last week that in the end the CGIL would probably be satisfied with a formal opening of the contract negotiations. But according to a UIL leader, "it is not just a methodological problem, but also a question of substance" regarding salary structure as a

For some union leaders have long been concerned about the current scala mobile mechanism. On the one hand, they share management's view that equal antomatic pay raises for all, the punto unico or single point system, has a flattening or leveling effect on sal-ary differentials that constitutes a disincentive to both productivity and professionalism. On the other, too much automatism reduces the unions' own bargaining power and in recent years may have had a negative effect on membrship lev-

In contrast, leaders of Confin-dustria — who first wanted to end the scala mobile agreement in June, 1981, but were dissuaded by Mr. Spadolini's promises of govern-ment-sponsored negotiations on ue — are united in their belief that there must be a new agreement if the new industrial contracts are to make economic sense.

The two areas have many aims in common. The Camorra has a destabilizing influence on the They accept the concept of an escalator clause. But according to Mr. Merioni, it is necessary "to de-fine a new understanding that eliminates the defects and distorcoincides with the major purpose tions of a mechanism that

...penalizes the entire economy." Confindustria spokesmen admit that a large part of current Italian labor costs represent employment taxes and other social charges that have nothing to do with the amount the worker takes home.

But there is little doubt that the effect of the scala mobile on salaries has become increasingly burdensome and currently represents the largest component in most workers wages. The present sys-tem, based on the labor management agreements of 1975 and 1977, uses a cost-of-living index on a basket of goods and a basic in-dex of 100 derived from prices in the fall of 1974.

Each increase in the cost of liv ing triggers a certain number of points in the scala mobile, and provides 2,389 lire in additional pay (about \$1.75 at current exchange rates). In 1980 there were 38 points, in 1981, 44, and so far this year there have been 21. The total number of points since 1975 is 209.

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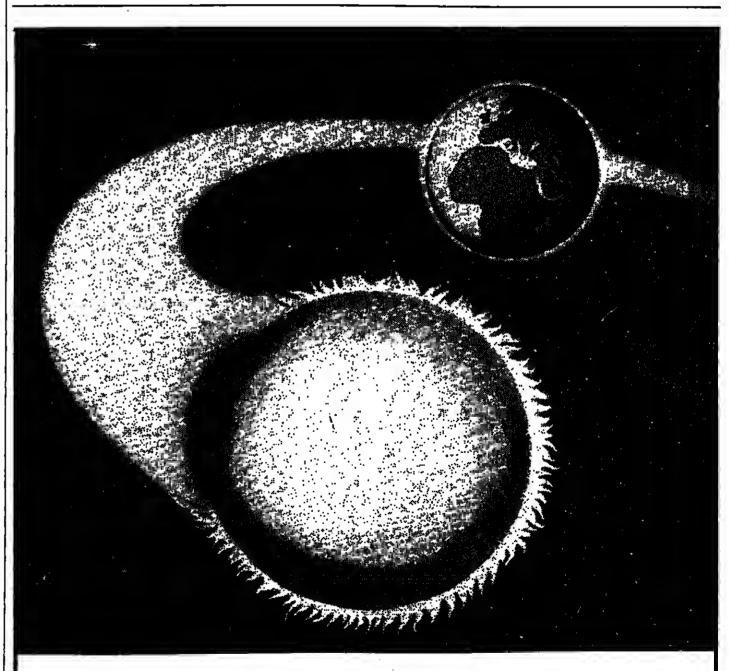
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New Terrorists: A Change dealings. It was about this Ambrosiano In Style, Inspiration Noted that Treasury Minister Benjamino. In Style, Inspiration Noted Andreatta spoke on July 2, when ficials already have five persons in

custody for the killing.

On the other hand, no progress

has been made so far in tracking

down the murderers of two young

Rome policemen, hared into a trap

on the night of June 8.
The sheer numbers of arrests,

hideouts discovered and arms de-

posits exposed point to the magni-

tude of the problem and of the ter-rorists' — particularly the Red Bri-gades' — ability to attract new re-

Terrorism is a mid-term and

long-term phenomenon in Italian

society," Mr. Ferrarotti said. "We

are still in the middle of it." He

conceded that the strongly ideolog-

ical, militarily planned early phase might be over. "But an endemic

movement against the state by force — we should be more careful

According to Mr. Ferrarotti and many of his colleagues, the deep-

rooted causes of terrorism still ex-

ist: a static society, deep-scated

political frustration, rampant

youth unemployment, an un-promising future. "If we do not solve the problem of youth unem-ployment," the sociologist said, "I

can conceive of gangs of juvenile delinquents, perhaps even orga-nized along paramilitary lines, ter-rorizing Italy."

Police have long known of links between urban guerrilla groups and organized crime. And it is per-haps significant that bands like the

Naples Camorra and a Calabrian group have grown in power as what might be called formal terror-

ism has declined.

of terrorism."

about saying that that is over."

(Continued from Page 14S) tle difficulty turning state's evidence, especially under the per-suasive influence of substantially reduced sentences. And according to recent Interior Ministry sources, in recent years about 350 former terrorists have decided to cooper-

Their revelations, especially those of 28-year-old Patrizio Peci, the first Red Brigades "penitent," have been largely responsible for recent police successes.

Latest police figures, drawn up May 31; estimated that only 360 terrorists are still at large, 280 of them leftists, 80 from rightist

"Of course, these are not all big names," a police spokesman said. "Of the known leftist leaders, there are only Barbara Balzerani, Sergio Segio and four or five others still More than 1,500 convicted and

suspected leftist guerrillas are now in jail, as are nearly 500 rightists. Since the beginning of the year, police have arrested about 750. In the last few months, there have been fewer crimes and the police have also managed to keep abreast of political terrorism, often

catching perpertrators within a few days of their action.

A few days after the murder in April of Raffacle del Cogliano, a leading Naples political figure, the leading Naples political figure, the police arrested the suspects and recovered a large deposit of weapons stolen in February from a military depot at nearby Capovetere.

On May 5, policemen killed Giorgio Vale, a rightist, and arrest-

shootout. The next day, Vale's companions avenged his death by murdering a Rome policeman. Of-

Fiat's Sales Surprise the Forecasters

(Continued from Page 14S) Compared to 1980, when Fiat

In addition, productivity has climbed about 20 percent, putting Fiat back into line with European models are rolling off the assembly

solid financially, more innovative Central Bank inspectors investi- in its products, more aggressive in sating Ambrosiano's affairs from commercial penetration," Mr. Agnelli said at the group's annual

How did they do it? Undoubted-

ing won the right to lay off 23,000

state," Mr. Ferrarotti said, "which

By slashing its work force from 350,000 in mid-1980 to just over 300,000 now — a drop of 14.28 percent in 18 months - Fiat managed to increase productivity and sales simultaneously.

The company has also started pouring money back into the car side of its operations and a conscious effort to improve quality is apparent in the new 127s and Stras, the overhanked 131s and 132s and the immensely popular Panda

The Troo Uno, the new small car Fiat hopes will become the 127 of the 80s, is soon to be unveiled. Fiat has also gotten rid of its lossmaking Argentine car affiliate, Sovel, and is waiting for the ratifi-

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1982

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Strategic Clash at Air France

For the second time in as many days the head of a French staterun enterprise has announced his resignation:

A day after Jean Gandois resigned as head of Rhone-Poulenc and issued a cutting attack on the Socialist government's policies, Cathert Perol resigned Wednesday as director general of Air France. An Air France spokesman said Thursday that Mr. Perol was leaving because of a divergence of views on certain policies and procodures within the company."

The spokesman said that while it was possible to ascribe political motivations to the action, "it doesn't seem to be political to us." The French press indicated that in the last few months tension had built up between Mr. Perol and the president of the company, Pierre Grandet. The difficulty between the two was reported to concern

Gilbert Perol strategy for turning around last year's 378-million-franc (\$55 million)

Henri Sauvan, the company's secretary-general, was named to take Mr. Perol's place.

Mr. Perol, 56, will return to the Ministry for External Relations, where he began his career, having served as an envoy to Addis-Ababa in 1959 and to Algiers in 1962. He joined Air France in 1967, and was named

Under his leadership, Air France inaugurated its supersonic Concorde service and developed the low-cost vacances fares. Mr. Sarvan, 59, has spent his entire career at Air France. He joined the company in 1947, and has been secretary-general since 1974.

Bankers Trust Realigns Functions

Bankers Trust Co. of New York has created what it calls a "banking function," which will be headed by Philip M. Hampton, an executive vice president. The unit embraces the bank's U.S., world corporate and international departments, which previously reported individually to the president, John W. Hannon Jr.

Mr. Hampton was also appointed to Bankers Trust's management committee. Succeeding him as head of the bank's U.S. department is eph A. Manganello Jr., who was also elected an executive vice presi-

Ralph L. MacDonald has become an executive vice president and head of the bank's world corporate department. He succeeds Carlos M. Canal Jr., head of the new administration "function." John L. Musphy succeeds Mr. MacDonald as head of the employee benefit division of the fiduciary department. Mr. Mushpy formerly was senior vice president in

John Tritz, previously senior vice president and deputy head of the resources management department, was appointed an executive vice president and head of that department. He succeeds Charles S. Sanford Jr. Mr. Sanford, as announced last month, will succeed John W. Hannon Ir as president of the bank when he retires on Jan. 1.

Bankers Trust also has named Anthony R. Montes Northern Europe division of its world corporate department, U.K.-En-rope group. He will be based in Frankfurt. Mr. Montemurno, previously based in Manila as head of the Southeast Asia division, succeeds Horst Schnoes, who was transferred to the bank's international department.

Other Appointments

John F. Hinch has been appointed managing director of Heinz U.K., a subsidiary of H.I. Heinz Co., a Pittsburgh-based food concern. On Dec. l, Mr. Hinch will succeed Richard L. Beattle, who has been named president of Star-Kist Foods Inc., a Heinz subsidiary in Long Beach, Calif. Mr. Hinch currently is head of subsidiary operations at Heinz U.K.

Ruedi Zehnder was appointed to the new position of head of the syndication department of Credit Suisse First Boston in London. Mr. Zehnder currently is with Credit Suisse in Zurich. George Ball has joined the London operation as syndicate manager and deputy to Mr. Zelmder. CSFB, along with Kevin O'Neill. Han Best will serve as the syndicate and new business liaison officer with First Boston. John Fey has been named chairman of National Bank of North Amer-

ica, a New York-based subsidiary of National Westminster Bank of London. Mr. Fey, previously chairman of Equitable Life Assurance Society (USA), succeeds John Vogel, who retired. In addition, William Knowles, president of the New York unit, was appointed chief executive officer, succeeding Thomas Frost Mr. Frost returns to London as general manager of National Westminster's Business Development Division. Robert Wallace, who formerly was senior executive vice president, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Knowles as chief operating officer. Also, George Cathles has been appointed an assistant general manager of Na-tional Westminster Bank's international Banking Division, effective Oct. l Mr. Cathles carriently is regional general manager, United Kingdom, International Division. He will succeed Terry Green, who has been named deputy general manager of National Westminster's International

William Num Lipscomb Jr., a Harvard professor and researcher who was awarded the 1976 Nobel Prize in chemistry, was appointed to the board of Midland, Michigan-based Dow Chemical Co.
Pierre Tiberghien, executive vice president of technical and product development for the French automaker Repairly was elected to the

development for the French automaker Renault, was elected to the board of American Motors Corp. He fills a vacancy created by the resignation of Rudolphie R. Lambert, formerly Renault's vice president for North American operations. Mr. Tiberghien is a member of Renault's executive committee and reports to Renault's chief executive. Bernard Hanon. Renault owns 46 percent of Southfield, Michigan-based

MC. Named senior representative of the Paris representative office of Irving Trust Co. was Jean D. Zutter. He succeeds William Leute, who served as the bank's Paris representative. Mr. Leute has taken a position with Irving Trust in New York. Mr. Zutter formerly was based in Lausanne as chairman of Banque Intercommerciale de Gestion. Irving Trust is a subsidiary of New York-based Irving Bank Corp., a bank holding

John S. Gray has been appointed president and Timothy Wilson director, finance, of American Express Overseas Credit Corp., a new subsidiary of New York-based American Express Co. that serves as the company's international financing vehicle. Mr. Gray and Mr. Wilson will be

ny's international financing vehicle. Mr. Gray and Mr. Wilson will be based in the unit's Jersey head office. They previously were in Amer's credit control department in Brighton.

G.P. Clancy, a senior vice president of Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C., has been appointed general manager of the bank's London branch. He succeeds William Ryland, who returns to the bank's head office. Mr. Clancy previously was based in Washington, where he was in charge of the bank's corporate division.

Aetna Life to Purchase Samuel Montagu Stake

LONDON - Actna Life & clients. Casualty Co. has agreed in princi-Montagn & Co. from Midland completed in 60 to 90 days. Bank of London for £66.I million (\$115 million), Aetna and Midland said Thursday.

Aetna will acquire 40 percent of Samuel Montagn; among the five largest merchant banks in Britain, with assets of over £2 billion.

Actna and Midland also agreed to provide £40 million of additional capital to Samuel Montagu over a period of years to expand its

business, the companies said. Midland's chairman, Sir Donald Barron, told a news conference in London that the deal would give . Samuel Montagu a "quantum leap" in developing new markets,

sources of funds and access to U.S.

Midland said the transaction, ple to acquire a 40 percent interest which has been cleared by the the merchant bank Samuel Bank of England, is expected to be

Actna, the largest publicly-owned insurance and financial services organization in the United States with assets of \$40 billion, said it plans to issue \$200 million of cumulative floating-rate preferred stock to help finance the

purchase of Montagu.

Analysts in London said the announcement was in keeping with Fast. Samuel Montagn's more aggressive image since the appointment in 1980 of Steffan Gado as chairman.

Market Holiday

Banks and markets in Singapore as well as direct access to new were closed for a national holiday.

MGM Hopes Rest on Banks, **Box Office**

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service LOS ANGELES - MGM/UA Entertainment, its recent past littered with richly mounted box-office failures, is now going to try to attract moviegoers with more tightly budgeted films.

Although MGM/UA clearly is gaining breathing room with two of the summer's bigger hits, "Rocky III" and "Poltergeist," industry analysis, film producers and executives at rival studios said a new goal of averaging \$7.5 million in costs per film, down from the industry norm of \$10 million, would make it more difficult for the company to produce the winners needed to lighten its burdensome \$670 million in long-term

A group of banks, led by Bank of America, loyal and longtime lender to MGM/UA's controlling stockholder, Kirk Kerkorian, imposed the belt tightening as part of a new, \$525-million loan agreement announced last

Executives at other studios, as well as independent producers, said privately that the budget constraints and the confusion surrounding the ouster of David Begelman as production chief would make producers wary of bringing new projects to the MGM and United Artists studios.

"I don't think many high-powered motion picture people are going to be too excited about walking into MGM right now," said Arthur E. Rockwell, an analyst with Crowell,

VIGM/UA Production	1	Box Office Receipts To July 18 (\$million)	Pla Of In	mber Nooks Diet.	Ot.	namper Treaters howing Film
locky III \$15		\$85.9		7.		,240
oltergelet 10		47.5		.6	1	,030
ictor Victoria 15		23.9		1 7	37:	214
iner 5		5.4		19	7.	171
he Secret of Nimb		1.6		2		700

Weedon & Co. "They are just too obsessed with financial problems.

But there are those in the financial community who have confidence in the company's prospects. Indeed, Ralph Kuhns, the Bank of America's vice president in charge of loans to the film industry, argued that MGM/UA is relatively close to a solid fi-

nancial footing.

The planned sale of its pre-1950 Warner Brothers films and its United Artists music publishing business, announced last month, will bring in more than \$100 million in cash, Mr. Kuhns said. The company also has about \$500 million worth of contracts for future use of its movies and television programs, the income from which will not begin to appear as assets until 1984.

loreover, Mr. Kuhns said, the company has already financed more than \$500 million worth of films that have been produced for

Even if they just break even, that alone will enable them to pay down their debt," Mr. Kuhns said. Another banker, who helped arrange the new debt pact, added, "I think it is a quick turnaround situation."

Exxon Second Quarter Profit Off 51%

America increased its loan position to more than \$200 million from \$189 million. The other banks betting on MGM/UA and Mr. Kerkorian, the Las Vegas financier who cootrols 54 percent of the company's stock, are Chemical Bank, Bankers Trust, Bank of New York, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Mellon Bank and Marine Midland. Six banks, however, all of which had held

In last week's loan agreement, Bank of

loans with United Artists before MGM's acquisition of the studio last year, decided not to take a role in the debt restructuring. They are Chase Manhattan Bank, Security Pacific National Bank, First National Bank of Chi-cago, European American Bank and Trust, Crocker National Bank and Irving Trust.

There are differing versions of the reasons behind the defections. One source close to the company said that MGM/UA's large debt was oot the problem. He noted, for instance, that Chase Manhattan had lost monstance, that Chase Manhattan had lost monstance. ey recently oo film industry loans, and decided to pull back.

Sources within the banks, however, said the decisions had been based mainly on (Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

EEC Offers to Cut Steel Sales to U.S. To End Trade Fight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The European Ecocomic Community offered Thursday to reduce its steel exports to the United States in a lastminute proposal to end a trade dispute threatening transatlantic rela-Sir Roy Denman, the EEC's sen-

sor Koy Denman, the ELEC's sen-ior trade negotiator, announced that Belgium, France, Italy and Britain have offered a 10-percent cut from their 1981 U.S. market share for products currently the object of U.S. anti-subsidy duties.
The cuts would apply from Oct.
1 until the end of 1985 and would

Nippon Kokan of Japan has started talks to acquire Ford Motor's steel subsidiary. Page 19.

be accompanied by assurances from Wesi Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg that they would oot exceed the 1981 levels

of their U.S. market share. In return, the Europeans asked U.S. President Ronald Reagan to suspend special duties on European steel imposed by the U.S. Commerce Department after it found the imports were unfairly subsidized to the detriment of the U.S.

steel industry. In Washington, a Commerce Department spokesman said it is unlikely U.S. officials will be able to finish studying the EEC propos-al Thursday and any official reaction probably will not come until

Friday or Saturday.

The aim of the proposals, hammered out Wednesday by senquarter last year.

Exxon said its earnings for the first half of 1982 totaled \$2.13 bilior trade and industry officials, is lion, or \$2.45 a share. That was a to beat Saturday's deadline for an accord and enable the U.S. Comdrop of 37.9 percent from the \$3.43 billion, or \$3.96 a share, earned in the first half of 1981. Revenue dropped 9.4 percent, to \$52.37 billion from \$57.79 billion. merce Department to suspend preliminary anti-subsidy duties im-posed June 10 and scheduled to go

into effect Aug. 24.

If oo accord is reached by Saturday, any agreement would require the assent of the United States' hard-hit steel industry, which does not appear ready to make conces-

"These are very reasonable proposals and we hope this will provide the U.S. with a chance to avoid all the major complications that could arise," Sir Roy said.
"The clouds are darkening across the Atlantic.'

Sir Roy said that despite the Eu-

exports voluntarily, the EEC would continue its efforts through the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to "contest the legality," of the special duties.
"We don't accept the U.S. calculations," be said. The four countries that have of-

fered to reduce their U.S. market share are those facing the highest duties, which ranged from 0.5 to 40 percent according to the degree of alleged subsidy on the carbon steel products involved.

Sir Roy said more than two mil-lion metric tons of EEC steel exports to the United States would be jeopardized if the provisional duties were confirmed.

He made it clear that this was more or less a final offer from the

late for further negotiations.

According to EEC figures, the proposed 10 percent cuts would leave the four countries with a market share of between 0.3 and 3.5 percent in the products concerned - structural steel, hot rolled sheets, wire rods, cold rolled sheets, plates and hot-rolled carbon bars. They did not include the pipe and tube products that Washngton has been pressing to include

Sir Roy said the EEC countries exported 3.8 million tons of steel to the United States in 1981, win-ning 6.5 percent of the U.S. market in the seven major steel products subject to the duties. He said that under the proposal the EEC mar-ket share in the United States should drop to between five and six percent in the next few years. This compares with U.S. offers

in an accord.

of about 5.2 percent in negotiations over the past two months. The community had pressed for an offer of more than six percent.

The Europeans have argued that the duties violate international free trade principles and that the administration callously disregarded the impact of the measures at a time when the European steel industry is in its worst slump.

Statistics Index

Euro-rotes	P.74	Other Markets	F
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Commodities	P.16	Market Summary	
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the biggest U.S. independent re-finer, said its profit in the latest Exxon, the world's largest oil quarter increased more than fivefold from the same three-month period in 1981. The company's oet income for

dipped 1.2 percent.

nies Thursday in reporting sharp declines in second-quarter profit. company, reported a 51.5-percent drop in second-quarter earnings, while Texaco said its profit for the same period had fallen by 44 per-

NEW YORK - Exxon led a oumber of major U.S. oil compa-

Both Exxon and Texaco are embers of the Arabian-American Oil Co. They have been hurt in re-cent months as world oil prices have fallen below \$34 a barrel be-cause, while the Sandi Arabian official price has remained at that

earnings for the second quarter,

while Standard Oil of Ohio, a ma-

iled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed

mixed Thursday after a mid-afternoon rally faded amid continued

pessimism about the economic

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age dropped four points in the

age dropped four points in the morning, later regrouped to stand 3½ points higher, then turned down again to finish off 0.19 at 832.00. Other indices were fractionally higher, and advances led declines by about 750 to 650. Vol-

ume slumped to 53.9 million

shares from the 66.8 million traded

that Salomon Brothers economist

Henry Kaufman had altered his in-

rates will reach record highs and that short-term rates will also rise,

Salomon Brothers would not

comment on the rumors, which also caused the credit markets to

firm, and the rally eventually ran

Late in the day analysts said it appeared that if Mr. Kaufman had

changed his forecast, the change

Analysts said that even with in-

The government, in a surprising

preliminary report, said Wednes-day the second-quarter gross na-tional product rose 1.7 percent a

month after the Commerce De-

partment indicated it would rise 0.6 percent. But analysts remain divided on whether the recession

The Commerce Department said

new orders for durable goods fell 1.6 percent in June after a revised 1 percent decline in May. The de-

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terest rates coming down, investors

continue to worry about the firm hold the recession appears to have

was not a substantial one.

on the economy.

has bottomed.

Ithough not to previous highs.

terest rate forecast.

The rally was sparked by rumors

Mr. Kaufman repeatedly has forecast that long-term interes

Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco) reported a 35 percent drop in

Rally Fades on NYSE;

Prices Finish Mixed

income in the April-June period In sharp contrast, Ashland Oil,

Clifton C, Garvin Jr., chairman of Exxon, said the company earned \$885 million, or \$1.02 a share, in the three mooths ended June 30, compared with \$1.83 billion, or \$2.11 a share, in the comparable 1981 quarter.

Revenue slumped 8 percent to \$25.26 billion from \$27.47 billion a "These lower revenues and carnings reflect, generally, a continua-tion of the depressed economic en-

partment initially said that durable

change of heart. Also helping

short-term paper was a rumor that an unnamed bank might fail.

U.S. bonds have been issued this

week, dealers said, following Fed-

eral Reserve credit easing. The easing has sent the bank prime lend-ing rate down to between 16 and

16% percent and raised hopes the

The selling pace on the bond

But still money managers are

trying to determine if the year-old

recession has bottomed and if an

economic upswing was emerging.
"Basically, the stock market is

marching in step with the long-term bond market," said Leon

Cooperman, partner in charge of

investment research at Goldman, Sachs & Co., 'Last June 18, when

the Dow bottomed at 789, long-

term Government bonds were

yielding 14.2 percent. With the Dow at 832, the long bonds are

Some traders were taking profits

they made in the recent runup while institutions still were auxious

to jump onto a summer rally bandwagon because they're loaded

The market was also undercut

by a string of dismal corporate earnings reported this week, in-

cluding sharply lower results issued by several oil companies

Thursday.
Exxon, Standard Oil of Ohio,

Texaco, Lousiana Land and Stan-

dard Oil of Indiana all reported

lower earnings. On the NYSE floor, Exxon still managed to

gain 1/2 to 27 in heavy trading; Sohio added 1/8 to 29; and Amoco

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was unchanged at 36%.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 22, excluding bank service charges

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yielding J3.3 percent.

markets has been hectic, dealers

housing industry would revive.

More than \$1 billion in new

goods orders rose 1.4 percent. The bond market railied after the rumors of Mr. Kaufman's

vironment in which Exxon has op-erated over the past 12 months," jor domestic oil producer, said its Mr. Garvin said.

Mr. Garvin said the company was hurt by reduced demand for petroleum and chemical products and said Exxoo was embarked on a belt-tightening campaign that in-cluded a re-examination of its 1982 capital spending plans.

the quarter was reduced by \$106 million as a result of its decision in May to "mothball" its Colony oil shale project in western Colorado. Exxon said it was halting construction at Colony because of rising costs and an uncertain outlook for energy prices.

More than offsetting the \$106 million Colony charge, however, were gains of \$118 million from a reduction in inventories and \$173 million from foreign currency translation. The currency transla-tion gain was far less than the \$588

second quarter were \$305 million, or \$1.17 a share, compared with \$556 million, or \$2.09 a share, a Sales fell to \$11.5 billioo from \$14.9 billion.

Texaco, the third-largest U.S. oil

company, said its earnings for the

million reported in the second

For the first half of the year, it aid, profit was \$672 million, or \$2.58 a share, versus \$1.21 billion, or \$4.54 a share, in the first six months a year ago. First half sales (Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)

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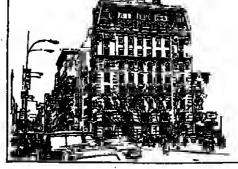
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Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, at 452 Fifth Avenue. Republic now has 32 branches in the New York area.



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World Bank Loans

WASHINGTON - The World Bank an-

counced Thursday that it loaned a record \$13

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U.S. Comptroller Seeks Penn Square Inquiry

By Jeff Gerth

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - C.T. Conover. the comptroller of the currency, has asked the inspector general of the Treasury Department to investigate his office's dealings concerning the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City, which collapsed two weeks ago.

Last week, Mr. Conover came under unusually harsh congressional criticism for failing to take tougher measures against Penn Square during the more than two years that the bank was under the comptroller's special scrutiny.

The inspector's office was established in the Treasury Department to investigate fraud charges or review an agency's performance. The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is technically part of the Treasury, and has not been subject to such internal investigations of-

But. as

The comptroller also disclosed that his office, based on "substantial information," suspects wrongdoing in the relationship between Penn Square, a fairly small bank with \$500 million in deposits, and some of the much larger banks that participated in loans originated by the Oklahoma bank. He declined to elaborate oo the relationship between Penn Square and the larger banks, except to say that his office and the institutions themselves are investigating the matter.

No Delay

A oumber of large banks, including Chase Manhattan and Continental Illinois, have suf-fered significant losses from the loans, and a placed wit

have an independent, objective look-see at our layed or deterred as a result of Penn Square's collapse. The comptroller, who took office last December, contended that not all bank failures are bad and that some were needed to main-

tain "discipline in the market place." Mr. Conover declared Penn Square insol-

Mr. Conover declared Penn Square insolvent earlier this month and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., led by chairman William M. Isaac, has since taken control of the bank.

Mr. Conover said that his office had been studying its handling of the Penn Square situation. In particular, it is examining its policy that allowed more than a year to pass between full-scale examinations of the bank, even though the bank's officers were under special though the bank's officers were under special scrutiny and had signed an agreement pledging to correct earlier errors.

He indicated that the inspector general

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nlt of large uninsured deposits they ith Penn Square. conover said that deregulation of the services industry should not be de-	. The moral	nis area and also whether the d have taken a stronger en-
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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Justice Opposes Pabst Acquisition

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department said Thursday that it is prepared to go to court to challenge the proposed acquisition of Pabst Brewing by Irwin Jacobs, a Minneapolis businessman and a leader of a group of dissident Pabst stockholders, because it could create serious antitrust problems.

The takeover attempt by the Minneapolis businessman would result in the concentration of the G. Heileman Brewing Co. brand in the Midwest and mid-Alantic, the department said. The Jacobs controlled IMSL Acquiring Co. is attempting to purchase the Pabst stock and then sell certain assets of Pabst to G. Healeman Brewing.

The department said it would file a civil antitrust suit if the acquisition

were completed.

VW, Nissan Confirm Auto Venture

TOKYO — Volkwagenwerke chairman Carl Hann and Nissan Motor president Takashi Isbihara, during two days of talks here, have confirmed an agreement to jointly produce VW-designed cars in Japan for sale in Japan, Asia and the Pacific region, a Nissan spokesman said

VW and Nissan last September signed an agreement in which VW's front-drive Santana cars will be produced at a monthly rate of 5,000 at Nissan's assembly plant near Tokyo starting October, 1983. VW will

supply the engines, transaries and steerings.

Industry sources said the two auto leaders are believed to have discussed the possibility of extending their cooperation to production operations in third countries, such as the United States and Brazil.

Mitsubishi Seeks Plant in Portugal

TOKYO - Mitsubishi Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors have asked Portogual to approve an investment in Portugal's Univex to produce Mitsubishi-designed trucks in Portugal, Mitsubishi Corp. said Thursday.

The company said the project calls for each Mitsubishi company to invest 330 million yen (\$1.32 million) in Univex to constant a plant capable of building more than 3,500 trucks a year beginning in 1984. Trucks produced in Portugal would be marketed locally and later in Western Europe and Africa, Mitsubishi Corp. said.

Industry sources in Japan said the proposed joint firm will be 50-percent owned by Univer, a sale agent for Mitsubishi trucks, with the remainder to be shared enturely by the true Mitsubishi companies. remainder to be shared equally by the two Mitsubishi companies.

AMCA's Ready to Buy Giddings

HANOVER, N.H. - AMCA International said Thursday the required waiting period covering its \$30-a-share offer for Giddings & Lewis Inc. has expired. The company said it intends to start buying Giddings shares after Monday in accordance with the terms of the offer.

Pan Am Says Braniff Talks Ended

NEW YORK — Talks on joint operations between Pan American World Airways and grounded Braniff International are "dead," according to Pan Am Chairman C. Edward Acker.

Pan Am was one of eight airlines that had exploratory discussions

with Braniff, which ceased operation May 12 and filed for protection from its creditors. Discussions on any arrangement with Pan Am have

ended, Mr. Acker said Wednesday.

In Dallas, Braniff's vice president, Sam Coats, said discussions are continuing with other airlines, but declined to name them. Braniff officials have said a joint operating agreement with another carrier is Braniff's best bet for flying again.

South Korea to Sell Stake in Banks

SEOUL - The South Korean Finance Ministry said Thursday the government will sell its 23.9-percent equity in the Korea First Bank and its 26.1-percent stake in the Bank of Seoul & Trust Co. in September. The ministry said the government's shares in the two banks will be equally distributed between individuals and corporations.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

Famous' - rumors of his pending

ouster began. A new book recount-

Bad Moves

"not going to feel pressured into making a wrong decision" about replacing Mr. Begelman as head of United Artists. Meanwhile, he is

reviewing new projects at United Artists with Paula Weinstein, pres-

ident of its motion picture divi-

MGM/UA bad already been weakened by a series of bad busi-

ness decisions, according to studio

executives, independent producers and analysts. They attributed the errors to Mr. Kerkorian's bad tim-

ing, as well as his misreading of how the movie business works.

distribution network after gaining control in the early 1970s. The

same is happening now with the United Artists foreign network,

because MGM is bound to an

agreement for Cinema International Corp. to distribute all of MGM's releases overseas.

FUTURES DOW JONES
Through New York Industrial Index Fund

First, he dismantled MGM's

Prior to Mr. Begelman's arrival,

Mr. Rosenfelt said that he was

MGM Pinning Hopes On Banks, Box Office

doubts about MGM/UA's ability summer, Mr. Begelman was still Ecuador Lowers they believe it needs to reme and debt. They also said they viewed considered at either studio.

But after the failure last Christman and chief executive of the man and chief executive of the carried with the failure last Christman and chief executive of the carried with the carried with the failure last Christmas of four films approved by Mr. Begelman — "Pennies From Heaven" "Whose Life Is It Anyway?"

"Buddy: Buddy" and "Rich and "QUITO, Benador — E they believe it needs to reine the the ultimate voice on any projects debt. They also said they viewed considered at either studio.

Mr. Kuhus, on the other hand, ing the Columbia seandal said, "We have taken comfort with the fact that Rothman is there." appeared to have further damaged his position. firm direction, which is to pay down the debt."

The departing banks might also. have reached their conclusion too quickly, according to another version of the two-month negotiations. One banker participating m the new debt agreement, who asked not to be identified, said the six defecting banks made their decision before "Rocky III" and "Poltergeist" were released in late spring, and before MGM/UA announced its \$100 million sale of assets to Warner Communications.

"They couldn't turn around now and say. Yes, "he added.

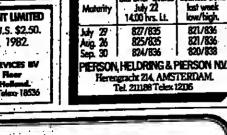
Four Failures

It was Mr. Begelman who, after his departure from Columbia Pictures in 1978 in the midst of a check-forging scandal, was count-ed on to bring MGM/UA roaring back to a leadership role in movie production and distribution. He was named president of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Film in 1980, with Frank E. Rosenfelt, who rose through MGM's legal ranks, as

chairman and chief executive. Although he moved over officially to become chairman and chief executive of United Artists

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Batus Moves To Realign

NEW YORK --- Four months after acquiring Chicago-based Marshall Field & Co., Batus has

realigned its organization. Batus, the U.S. arm of BAT Industries of Britain, said Wednesday that Arnold Aronson, chairman of Saks Fifth Avenue, was named president of Batus Retail division. He will be responsible for Saks, Marshall Field, Frederick & Nelson stores, and the Crescent

Industry sources had speculated that the presidency of Batus Retail was likely to go to M. Ronald Rus-kin, chairman of Gimbels New York, another Batus Retail unit.

Mr. Aronson assumes the duties formerly held by Robert J. Suslow, who was recently appointed the divicion's chairman.

Angelo Arena, chairman of Marshall Field, was named vice president of Batus Retail. He will be responsible for new business ventures, merchandise development, marketing and special proj-

The remaining Batus Retail op-erating companies --- Gimbel department stores, Kohl's food and department stores, J.B. Ivey stores, John Breuner furniture stores and Thimbles specialty stores - will report to Mr. Suslow.

Batus also consolidated the Marshall Field and Batus Retail corporate offices in New York.



Angelo Arena

Retailing sources said the dis-mantling of the corporate structure at Marshall Field would reduce Field's operating expenses.

Marshall Field has shown opera-

ting improvements in recent months, trade sources said, although its net loss for the first fiscal quarter ended May I widened to \$5 million from \$974,000 a year earlier.

The company said last month that the loss stemmed mainly from costs associated with its \$335-million merger last March into Batus and that its operating loss in the quarter was \$487,000, or half that of the year before. Revenue in the quarter declined 2 percent, to

\$252.1 million.

Batus Retail, the largest unit of
Batus Inc., had sales of \$2.1 billion in 1981, ap 5.9 percent.

Sohio said its profit for the first

six months of the year was off 7.1

percent, to \$927.9 million, or \$3.77

\$4.06 a share, a year earlier. Sales

fell 3.1 percent, to \$6.2 billion from \$6.4 billion.

capital spending to about \$2.6 bil-tion this year from a projected \$3

share, from \$999.1 million, or

Sohio also said it expects to cut

Exxon, Texaco Report Sharp Drop in Profit

(Continued from Page 17) were down to \$4.5 billion from

\$30.3 billion. Amoco, the fifth largest U.S. oil company, said its profit fell to \$382 million, or \$1.31 a share for the second quarter, from \$553 million, or \$1.90 a share. Sales for the quarter fell to \$7.5 billion from

For the first half, earnings were \$852 million, or \$2.91 a share, compared with \$930 million, or \$3.19 a share, last year. First half sales fell to \$14.7 billion from \$16 billion.

billion. Sohio, the 14th-biggest U.S. oil solid, the 14th-orgest U.S. of \$473.2 million, or \$1.92 a share, compared with \$478.7 million, or \$1.94 a share, in the same period last year. Sales fell 1.6 percent, to \$3.16 billion from \$3.21 billion. Sohio is 53 percent owned by

British Petroleum Alton W. Whitehouse Jr., Sohio's chairman, blamed the weak results partly on increased exploration costs.

after it was acquired by MGM last.

QUITO, Ecuador - Ecuador has cut its contract price for crude oil \$1.75 to \$32.50 a barrel.

The statement Wednesday by Jorge Pareja, the manager of Ecuadon's state oil company, was the first disclosure by a OPEC mem-ber of a price cut following the organization's failure July 10 in Vicoma to agree on output quotas for

all 13 oil exporters.

London market analysts said Ecuador's move does not necessarily herald the price-cutting war to boost oil sales in the present surplus-laden market that some OPEC leaders fear. The country sells only 75,000 barrels daily of contract crude out of total OPEC

output of more than 18 million. Fadhil al-Chalabi, OPEC's depy secretary general, admitted educaday that there was pressure on OPEC members to cut production and prices.

But he told a meeting in Balti-more of the Society for International Development that the current world oil glut was only tempo-rary and there had been a reduction in abnormally high inventories held by oil companies. The Rome-based group is com-posed of experts on development assistance for poor countries.

Ashland said its earnings in the April-June quarter soared more than five-fold, to \$69.1 million, or \$2.12 a share, from \$13.3 million, or 14 cents a share, a year ago. The quarter was the third in Ashland's

Ashland said its revenue for the quarter fell 12.4 percent to \$2.20 billion from \$2.51 billion.

Ashland said that its ninemonth earnings were \$105 million or \$2.91 a share, compared with \$40.8 million or 72 ceats a share for the first nine months of the last fiscal year. Sales for the first nine months were \$6.78 billion versus \$6.89 billion last year.

Ashland's earnings had fallen sharply in the second quarter last year as a result of the high cost of crude. It was belped this year by a drop in oil prices. This year's sec-\$20.3 million, or 68 cents a share, in one-time gains that included the sale of a 10 percent interest in Ashland Coal and the liquidation of inventories. Ashland ranks as the 18th-largest U.S. oil company.

China Reports Results From Offshore Well The Associated Press

PEKING - China's deepest exploratory oil well in the East China Sea well has yielded good results, the Chinese news agency said

Thursday. Tests showed the area around the 4,200-meter (13,780-foot). well, about 400 kilometers (249 miles) southeast of Shangahi, has favorable oil bearing and storing condi-tions. Drilling began Feb. 24 and was completed June 22, the news

Citibank Branch Approved

WASHINGTON - The Federal Reserve Board has told Citicorp of New York can conduct wholesale banking operations in Wilmington. Del. The Fed said Wednesday the branch should not be "a signifi-cant competitor" in Delaware.

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Japanese Steel Firm Studies Buying U.S. Plant

مكرام الأجل

By Sam Jameson Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO - Nippon Kokan, Japan's second-largest steel maker, announced Thursday that a Japanese consortium led by it has begun negotiations to acquire control of Rouge Steel, a U.S. subsidiary of Ford Motor.

If successful, the talks - which will focus on price and number of shares to be purchased — would lead to the first Japanese steel manufacturing operation in the United States.

Minoru Kanao, Nippon Kokan president, said the consortum hopes to acquire 75 percent of Ford's stock in the maker of steel sheet used in automobiles and hot and cold rolled coil. Rouge produced 3.4 million tons of steel last year for sales of \$1 billion.

Conflict over Exports

The talks have come at a time when Washington has been press-ing foreign steel makers to reduce their shipments to the United States. Japan's Mitsui & Co. pleaded guilty Wednesday to illegally dumping steel products on the U.S. market and agreed to pay \$11 million in civil penalties and \$210,000 in fines.

Nippon Kokan said the consortrum members are seeking to establish U.S. steel production to maintain their relationships with their U.S. customers.

Ford has "expressed a readiness to consider the offer" by Nippon Kokan, Mitsubishi Corp., Manu-beni Corp. and "five or six" other Japanese firms, which were not identified, a company spokesman

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The spokesman said Nippon Mr. Kanao refused to predict Kokan would acquire about half of when negotiations might be con-Mr. Kanao refused to predict whatever bloc of stocks the consortium would buy if negotiations prove successful, while Mitsubisht and Marubeni — both large trading companies that handle steel ex-ports — would own the largest portions of the remainder. Only

Nippon Kokan, which provides technological assistance to Rouge, said if negotiations are successful Nippon would improve Rouge's existing facilities near Detroit, in-

troduce new equipment, and up-grade Rouge's product quality. Nippon Kokan owes the Fuku-, yama works, the world's largest

duction capacity of 16 million

metric tons.

Nippon Kokan said it believed that the U.S. steel market has "zood growth potential" despite present sluggish demand.

Last year, Nippon Kokan produced 12.8 metric tons of steel and had sales of \$6.3 billion, second among Japanese steel makers in both categories to Nippon steel, the world's largest steel maker.

Formal Export Credit Accord Set

PARIS - The 22 member countries of the Export Credit Arrangement have come to a final agreement on a new scale of minimum interest rates for export credits, effective though May 1, 1983, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said

minor shares would be held by the

other firms, whose participation in

the consortium has not yet been

finalized, the spokesman said.

New minimum rates for credits to relatively rich countries range from 12.15 percent to 12.4 percent depending on the period of the credit, increased from a range of 11 percent to 11.25 percent in a six-month agreement reached last

Intermediate countries will be charged between 10.85 percent and 11.35 percent, compared with be-tween 10.5 percent and 11 percent Relatively poor nations will be

charged 10 percent for all periods, from the previous

the market rate is below 10 percent must be no less than 0.3 percentage points above the market rate, the OECD said.

The previous agreement established a minimum rate of 9.25 percent for countries with domestic rates below the agreement's scales domestic rates are below this level.

The final obstacle to agreement on the new rates was the classificarion of Greece as a relatively rich country, OECD sources said.

The EEC had asked that Greece and Ireland, which are among the 22 participants in the arrangement, be downgraded to the intermediate category. But the sources said this was not acceptable to other parti-cipants because Greek and Irish per capita gross national products are both more than \$4,000.

Export Credit Arrangement Chairman Axel Wallen held final consultations with Greece to confirm that its retention of the relatively rich status was acceptable

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies

736.4

before announcing the final ac-cord, the sources added.

The previous agreement was originally due to expire in May but was extended twice as member countries failed to reach agreement

on a new scale of rates.

The three categories of borrowing countries have been redefined, bringing the Soviet Union and several other countries into the relafively rich category, the OECD

The relatively rich category now covers countries with a 1979 per capita GNP of more than \$4,000, relatively poor for those eligible for World Bank concessional funds and intermediate countries in neither of the other two categor-

The relatively rich category previously covered countries with per capita GNP of more than \$3,000 in 1974, the intermediate category those with 1974 per capita GNP of between \$1,000 and \$3,000 and the relatively poor category those at less than \$1,000.

Textron **British Post Office Says** Pacific Gas & Elec.

Profits Rose Fourfold The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain's Post Office Thursday reported a record profit of £96.2 million (\$167.3 million) in 1981, four times more than he year before.

Profits were made on mail-handling and the National Girobank, a cheap banking service in competition with the major commercial banks. Chairman Ronald Dearing said 88 percent

of letters sent at first-class postage arrived on the day after mailing and 93 percent of the second-class mail by the third day.

22nd July, 1982

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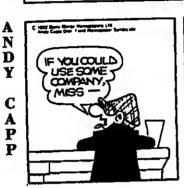
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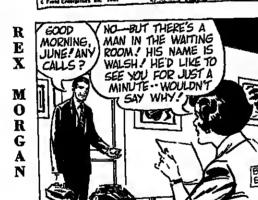














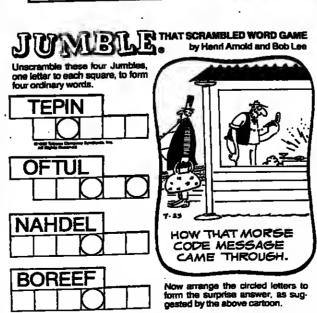












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DENNIS THE MENACE



"IF YOU WANT GROWN-UPS TO PAY ATTENTION ...JUST WALK AROUND CARRYIN' A SHOVEL."

BOOKS

HAIG: The General's Progress By Roger Morris. 450 pp. \$13.95 Playboy Press, 1633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by Godfrey Hodgson

R ICHARD NIXON is said to have RICHARD NIXON is said to have pronounced that, of the president's men, only Alexander Haig and John Commally were qualified to be president. Watergate Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski said that for a while Haig actually was "our 37/4th president." Haig does not conceal his ambitton to be president. He ran, or at least limited, for president in 1980. at least limped, for president in 1980. No doubt he would run again if he thought he was a credible candidate.

Indeed one of the coherent explana tions for his resignation is that he could see himself being treated by the Californians in the White House as he and Henry Kissinger treated William P. Rogers, to the point where Haig's presidential prospects would fade

away.
This is, however, no campaign biography. It belongs rather to that new and select category of political litera-ture, the anti-campaign biography. In this genre, instead of the candidate smiling his way from log cabin to White House, he snarls from early psychohistory through one intrigue af-

Roger Morris watched Colonel Haig, as he then was, from close up when they were colleagues on the National Security Council staff in 1969-70. Morris, a Harvard Ph.D., was a holdover from the previous administration; he resigned, along with others, over Cambodia in 1970.

It is any agent that be did not much er another.

It is apparent that be did not much like what he saw of Haig in those days; and distance, and diligent re-search, have not lent enchantment. Morris uses as an epigraph a line from Henry James' "The American": "I may be dangerous, he said, but I am not wicked." It is my clear impression that Morris is more sure that the first half of that sentence applies to his subject than that the second does.

Behind Lace Curtains

The biographical background and Haig's early life behind lace curtains on the Philadelphia Main Line are sketched in surely and with some sympathy. Haig in psychohistorical terms, came from a background that might have been designed to produce a hard, angry careerist. The parallels with the early life of Richard Nixon are striking. No doubt similar origins have also produced saints and sunny

Haig's father was a rising lawyer in Philadelphia who died when the son was an adolescent. The mother was Irish, ambitious and, after her husband's death, if not poor, at least in what used to be called "straitened car-cumstances." Through political pull, Regina Murphy Haig got the boy into West Point. A brother became a priest. Morris has an intriguing theory that the general's malapropistic misadventures with words result from the fact that during World War II West Point cut back on such inessentials as English.

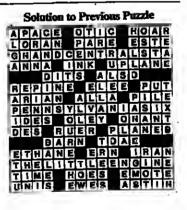
At any rate, Haig was too young to fight Germans or Japanese. His first experience of the military profession was as an aide de-camp at the court of General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo. When he called his mother on the Main Line and shouted over the trans-Pacific cable, "I'm going to get married!" She shouted back, "Is she Japanese?" Mrs. Haig need not have worried. Her son married a general's daughter.

Morris interprets Haig's style in terms of the prevailing "careerism" of the post-1945 Army. It was on doubt a time of anticlimax, even of cynicism. Haig's next general, whom be served in Korea, had lost a son in World War II and used to ask his young aides bitterly, "Why are you alive and he is dead?"

The glorious victory had been won. Judged by that standard, oothing could ever be so good again. All that was left, except in the grim campaigns in Korea and Vietnam, was a some-times sordid hunt for patronage and promotion.

Good Connections

Morris may be unjust in character-izing the U.S. Army as essentially careerist. Yet, Haig certainly was. When he arrived in the West Wing of the White House in 1969, a Pentagon



colonel with good connections, the civilians who stood in his way were simply no match for his bureaucratic wiliess, hardiness and sheer determina-

And survive he did. The most con-troversial, and the most original, con-tribution of Morris' book is the case he deploys for believing that Haig was deeply implicated in the secret inner history of the Nixon White House. It tion to survive. was not just a matter of clandestine foreign policy. Haig, Morris argues, was privy to the "Track II" plotting that led to the assassination of Chile's army commander General Rene Schneider in 1970. Haig was the sole haison between the White House and the Joint Chiefs during the secret bombing in Cambodia and was the principal advocate of massive bombing in North Vietnam, and of a punitive strike on North Korea after a

Navy intelligence plane was brought down over the Sea of Japan.

But he was also involved in the internal intrigues of the White House. The myth is still prevalent that there was an impenetrable wall of separation between the "White House horrows" on the downstric front, and the rors" on the domestic front, and the foreign policy operation run by the president, Kissinger and Haig, which was in contrast noble, patriotic and above suspicion. It is a myth both Haig and kissinger have used to advantage. Morris does not buy it, and he has got oew material, both on the question of responsibility for the wiretaps, and on the larger issue of responsibility for the atmosphere of illegality that was the essence of Water-

If you are an admirer of the general, you will read Morris' account with indignation. But his broad point is compelling. It was the secrecy on which the Nixon-Kissinger foreign policy critically depended that bred obsession with leaks, and created the plumbers. It is therefore implansible that Haig, the man charged with responsibility for security on the National Security Council staff, should not have been privy to the White House's counterespionage efforts, and incredible that he should have es-

caped untainted by his involvement.

Morris also argues convincingly
that it was Haig who cut the deal that led to the Nixon pardon, and so to his own survival and future career as

NATO commander, presidential candidate and secretary of state.

Ten years later, it is the fashion to ask of the Watergate culprits, where are they now? Haig is unscathed. Seven years after the breaking segments. en years after the break-in, someone did have the gall to ask him about the affair. "It is sort of ludicrous," was the general's reply, "that a decade lat-er questions are still being asked." I was in another country, and besides the wench is dead.

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Roger Morris has performed a service in reminding us that a public man is the sum of all he has done. The fallen secretary, the perhaps-future presi-dential candidate, is still the assiduous staff officer with a talent for intrigue and no great squeamishness about the dirty jobs. "He was always perfectly comfortable doing what must be done," a colleague said.

The general's progress so far casts doubt on the idea that his resignation was motivated by high principle

Godfrey Hodgson, a British journal-Time: The United States from World War II to Nixon" and of "All Things to All Men," a study of the modern presidency. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

Committee Finishes **New Translation of Hebrew Scriptures**

United Press International NEW YORK — After 25 years, a committee of Jewish scholars has completed a new translation of the Hebrew Scriptures — the first of its

kind in 2,300 years.

The final volume of the project, the Writings, has been released by the Jewish Publication Society of America, which earlier published the Torah, or Pentateuch, the first five books of the Bible; and the Prophets.

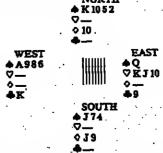
The Writings comprise Psalms, Proverbs, Job, the Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and I and II

Chronicles.
One of the translators, Prof.
Nahum Sarna of Brandeis University,
described the work as the first translation direct from the original Hebrew into the vernacular by an organized commission of Jewish scholars since the Setuagint translation of the Penta-teuch into Greek early in the third

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

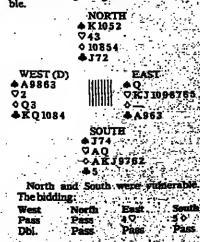
ON the diagramed deal the single-ton heart was led, and South won and drew trumps. He led his sin-gleton chub, and West put up the queen and continued the suit. East's ace was ruffed, and South cashed his heart winner, led a trump to dummy and ruffed the remaining club. The position was now this: NORTH



When South leads a spade and West plays low, South should play the king from dummy. He can be sure that West does not have both the ace

and the queen, for he would have and the queen, for he would have opened the bidding.

The king is the right play if East has the queen singleton or doubleton, and wrong only if East began with a singleton ace, an unlikely holding in the light of the opening bid and the double.



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SPORTS

Most NFL Owners Favor Lockout to Head Off a Strike

iction Post Service

WASHINGTON - A majority of the owners in the National Football League support locking out the players' union just before the start of the regular season, unless contract negotiations improve

League soorces confirmed Wednesday that a leaguewide lockout before Sept. 12 is becoming in-creasingly more appealing to the owners, who want to deny the union the leverage of calling a strike once the season begins.

"We have learned by what hap-pened to baseball," a source said Wednesday. "Once the season be-gins, the union will have all the leverage. They'll have us where they

By letting the baseball players have part of a season, the baseball owners allowed them to build no money to prepare for a strike. If we let them go three or four games and then have a strike, we'll be, in reality funding a strike, 100.
"What would prevent a lockout?

An agreement, and I don't see that happening." Overwhelming Majority

The contract talks resumed Thursday in Washington, and the longer they drag on, the more some owners are becoming convinced that a lockout is their only option, as long as the union sticks with its percentage of the gross de-mand. Sources said they are convinced an overwhelming majority of owners now favor a lockout. A decision to order a lockout

would be made by the six members of the Management Council execu-tive committee: Im. Kensil, the president of the New York Jets; Leonard Tose, owner of the Phila-delphia Eagles, Mike Brown, assistant general manager of the Cin-cinnati Bengals, Hugh Colver-house, owner of the Tampa Bay Buccaneers; Dan Rooney, owner of the Pittsburgh Steelers; and Chuck Sullivan, vice president of the New England Patriots: Although the union talks openly

nounced a strike deadline. Some union officials say that it makes sense to strike sometime after the third regular season game, because veteran players then would be vest-ed in the pension fund for another

'Undermining Effects'

Jack Donlan, executive director of the NFL Management Council, declined to comment on the ownber of owners favoring a lockout. He did say that a "lockout is a possibility because the owners are concerned about the undermining offects of a strike." "All the owners are very inter-

ested in getting this contract settled as soon as possible." Do said. "But our concern is with the players who have been promising a strike since before these talks began. And the owners wonder whether or not allowing the players to strike is in the long-term best interests of the game, fans and

Donlan reiterated that he will evaluate the state of contract negotiations around Sept. 8. It was learned that Donlan argued against locking the players out of training camp, as some owners fa-

"If they lock us out, their hope would be that the players would become so desperate for money that we would accept their last offer," Ed Garvey, executive director of the players' association, said. The scenario usually is that, prior to a lockout, they would place on the table an offer they'll label their take-it-or-leave-it package. The lockout would force us to take it.

"It's a gamble on their part. I think the risks are tremendous. The poblic certainly won't like it and we certainly won't sit there and do nothing. We are continuing to formulate plans to play games even if a lockout occurs. They can't prevent the players from pur-suing a livelihood."

"What if it doesn't work and they let us back in? We still can call a strike later. It would be a

A Warning to Muncie On Drugs Is Reported

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service NEW YORK — The San Diego former defensive end for three Chargers are reported to have told chuck Muncie, their best tunning back, that he cannot attend frainfor a drug problem. The team w not confirm or deny the report.

iŒ

cocaine user when he played for the New Orleans Saints. Since his trade to the Chargers in 1980, he said, he has reduced his use of the drug. Last year, he led the Chargers in rushing with 1,144 yards, and his 19 touchdowns rushing were the most in the National

Muncie has said he was a heavy.

The San Diego Union reported that unidentified Charger officials had told Muncie to get treatment or not play for the club. John Sanders, the team's general manager, declined to comment.

"Training camp starts Aug. 1 for veterans," Sanders said Tuesday. "I expect Muncie and all other vetcrans to report that day, unless they come in earlier."

According to the newspaper re-port, Alan Weiner, Muncie's business manager, said that Muncie re-turned to San Diego last week to start therapy treatments. The re-port said that Weiner had called it "a small problem" with alcohol, marijuana and cocame. He was quoted as having said that the treatment period could be three days to three weeks, and to have added: "It's not just the Chargers, it's the league. Chuck knows he has to do something to satisfy everyone that he is rehabilitating himself. Chuck feels pretty strongly that he is not dependent. A Sports Illustrated article co-

written by Don Reese last month

said that cocaine now corrupts

and controls the game because so many players are on it." Reese, a former defensive end for three

The Denver Broncos said they back, that he cannot attend training camp unless he seeks treatment tested for drugs as part of a rou-They said they would test again this year. The Miami Dolphins and the Dallas Cowboys have said that they, too, have made such drug tests, despite opposition from the NFL Players Association.

"I believe in it," said Tex Schramm, the Cowboy president, "and I believe it should be done on a league basis. I believe it's the only tangible thing you can do to control that kind of situation." Coach Tom Landry of the Cowboys disagreed with Schramm. "I don't want to check for drugs," he said. "I believe that we can handle the problem through awareness and an education program."

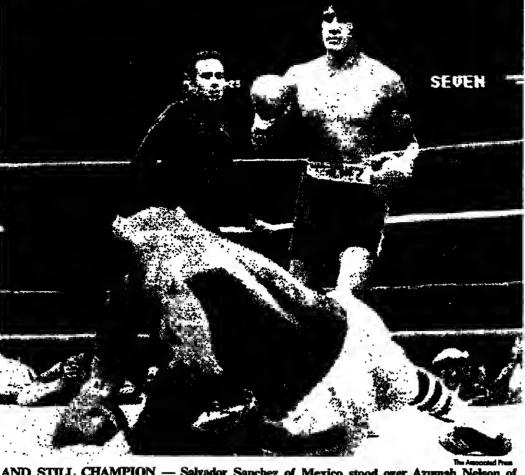
Treatment for Padres' Rookie SAN' DIEGO (AP) - Alan

Wiggins, a rookie outfielder who is the San Diego Padres' leading base stealer, has checked into a drug treatment center after being arrest-ed on charges of possession of cocaine, according to Ballard Smith, the team president.

Police said they stopped him

early Wednesday after seeing a crumpled piece of paper allegedly containing a gram of cocaine being thrown from Wiggins' car. After three hours in Wiggins was re-

leased on \$2,000 bail.
"The Padres will pay all of Alan's medical expenses, and his pay and benefits from the club will continue as if he was an active player," Smith said. "We expect



AND STILL CHAMPION - Salvador Sanchez of Mexico stood over Azumah Nelson of Ghana after dropping him in the seventh round of their match Wednesday night in New York. Sanchez overcame a sluggish start and successfully defended his World Boxing Council featherweight title for the ninth time with a 15th-round technical knockout. The victory raised Sanchez's record to 43-1-1 and was his 31st knockout. Nelson, the African and Commonwealth champion, was appearing in only his 14th pro fight, and he surprised a largely pro-Sanchez crowd with his aggressive attack through the early rounds. Referee Tony Perez is in the background.

Australia's Women Sweep Dutch

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatcher
SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Evonne Goolagong and Dianne Fromholtz struggled in the midday heat Wednesday but bung on to lead Australia to a 3-0 sweep of the Netherlands to advance to the quarterfinals of the Federation

Cup women's tennis tournament. Australia, seeded second, will next play the Soviet Union, which survived a scare from Peru to win.

FEDERATION CUP

2-1. In other matches, fourthseeded West Germany, led by Bet-tina Bunge, beat China, and Switzerland defeated Sweden.

Fromholtz, playing only her sec-ond match in six months after being involved in two auto accidents in Houston, got by Marianne van der Torre, 6-4, 6-3. Goolagong then recovered from two service breaks in the first set to defeat Marcella Mesker, 6-4, 6-2. Wendy Turnbull and Sue Leo

then teamed to beat Mesker and Betty Stove, 6-4, 6-3.

Goolagong is still working back into shape after giving birth to her second child 14 months ago. "I felt a little lost," she said. "My timing was off. I knew I was playing badly but I felt pleased because I was winning anyway. I knew even if I had to muddle my way through it, I would.'

Fromboltz is making a different sort of comeback. She hart the muscles in her shoulders and right arm in the first of her car accidents in February and it was seven weeks before she could hit a ball again. Her second accident, in

Transactions

BASEBALL
Americus Leure
BOSTON RED SOX—Activated Corney
Lansford, third bayeron, from the 15-day
disabled list. Placed Reid Nichols, outlieider, on

The disabled list.

Mentional Lengue
CHICAGO CUBS—Sent Hector Cruz,
outfielder, to lowe of the American Association.
Outfielder, to lowe. Activated
Rundy Martz. pitcher, and Scot Thompson,
outfielder, from the disabled list. outfielder, from the dispised list.
CINCINMATI REDS—Fired John McNomora nanoser, and nomed Ruse Miner, coach, it restate him. Fired Joe Amotificate, coach, MEW YORK AMETS—Activated Hubbe Broots, Mird basena, from the 15-day dispised list and send Phill Mankowski, infleider, outright to Tidewater of the International League.
PHILADELPHIA PHILLIES—Plocad Garry Maddiox, outfleider, on the 15-day dispised list retroactive to July 18 and recoiled List retroactive to July 18 and recoiled Lan Autroscek, infleider, from Oktoboma City of the American Association.

POOTSALL

merican Association.
POOTSALL
Ratiosof PootSalL
ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Cut James Mailard. elver, United States Featball League INGTON—Named Dick Myers general WASHINGTON—Named Dick Myers gene vanager and senior vice pretided. PHILADELPHIA—Signed Steve Furne

Materials of the cook.

Active line cook.

Active l

May, was less serious but pnt her to clinch the match. Kohde and out of action again with a case of

whiplash in her neck. I was really down after the second accident because up until that easily against Sweden as Petra Delpoint I'd been playing well in prac-tice," Fromholtz said. "It was a sethack I didn't need."

West Germany's Claudia Kohde, the two-time Avoo Futures Julia Salnikova beat Peru's Pilar champion who beat Martina Navrecovered to win, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Bunge completed the 3-0 sweep with a 6-3, 7-5 doubles victory. The seventh-seeded Swiss

bees beat Lena Sandin, 6-0, 6-4, Catarina Lindquist, 6-4, 6-1. For the sixth-seeded Russians.

Vasquez, 7-5, 6-3, but Laura Arraya, the top singles player on Peru's first Federation Cup team, ratilova last year, dropped five raya, the top singles player on straight games while losing the second set to China's Yu Li Qiao but came back to defeat Elena Eliseenko, 6-3, 6-4. In the deciding dou-Bunge, ranked minth in the bles match, Ludmilla Makarova world, then routed Wang Ping, and Salnikova rallied to win, 2-6, China's singles champion, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Anti-Scalping Plan Set for Olympics

LOS ANGELES - Tickets for the 1984 Olympics will be sold through a mail order and voucher system with measures to limit scalping opportunities, according to a plan being developed by the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

Olympics President Peter V. Ueberroth, while stressing that the plan could change, said selected major retailers and banks will distribute mail order forms to the public beginning in the spring and summer of 1983. The actual tickets will not be delivered until just before the Games, chicing the possibility that they can be resold to ticket agencies. Including foreign ticket allocations and tickets for Olympic officials

and guests, he added, about 5 million tickets for assigned seats and 1.5 million to 2 million tickets for general admission are expected to be

Van Houwelingen Wins Tour Stage

SAINT-PRIEST, France - Adrie van Houwelingen of the Netherlands easily won the 143-mile (229-kilometer) 18th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race Thursday, but Bernard Hinault of France retained the overall leader's yellow jersey with only three stages left.

Van Houwelingen finished in 6 hours, 32 minutes and 51 seconds.

Sean Kelly followed him home 10:31 later, with Leo van Vliet third.

Hinault was surprised by a charge near the finish by Joop Zoetemelk Peter Winnen and Johan van der Velde, bot he recovered with case. He leads Zoetemelk, his nearest competitor, by 5:27 overall.

Soccer Tour of South Africa Ends

JOHANNESBURG - An international soccer squad drew 1-1 with Transvaal on Wednesday night in a lackbuster finale to a controversial tour of South Africa, cut from six games to three because of a boycott by black clobs and poor attendance.

Dennis Roach, the tour organizer, said the players would each receive less than 3,000 rand (\$2,600) plus expenses for the trip, which ran into trouble almost immediately after it was launched last Wednesday with the withdrawal of World Cup stars Osvaldo Ardiles and Mario Kempes of Argentina and Dirceu of Brazil. The remaining players were aging stars, mostly from Britain, and lit-tle-known professionals.

NHL Impasse Is Seen, but No Strike

TORONTO — The National Hockey League Players Association and the NHL owners will probably operate without a collective bargaining agreement or, at best, with an interim agreement in the coming season, association's executive director, Alan Eagleson, said Wednesday. He said the players and owners were far apart on the issue of free agent compensation but that the possibilty of a strike was extremely slim. "A strike would kill the league in some cióes," Eagleson said after

two days of meetings of player representatives for the 21 NHL clubs.

A Week Off for Earl Weaver

With a Little Ingenuity, the Orioles Needn't Miss Him

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service

وكدامن التجل

NEW YORK - In appreciation for a \$2,000 fine that accompanied his fifth suspension and 86th ejection, by 39 different umpires, including one in the 1969 World Series and another in spring training. Earl Weaver, the oot-alwaysmannerly manager of the Baltimore Orioles, wrote a thank-you note to Lee MacPhail, the American League president.

In it, Weaver described his forthcoming \$2,000 check as an "exchange for a long-needed rest." He also mentioned that with "this extra time," he would be able to make a few "appearances" that "will cover the original investment five to 10 times.

Sadly, less than three months re-main for Weaver to be (a) ejected mam for weaver to be (a) ejected again, (b) suspended again, (c) fined again, (d) all of the above. When the Orioles stop playing this year, Weaver intends to devote himself to arguing with his tomato plants and golf clubs, rather than debating the decisions of American Leaves remained to be her format. can League umpires, as he has for

Life will surely be easier next seasoo for him, the umpires and MacPhail, but life will be duller,

Twice the Fine

Through the years, Weaver has never been known to be as quick with his hands as, say, Larry Holmes or Billy Martin, but last Saturday night he "struck" umpire Terry Cooney in the face with his right hand during an argument. Earl says it was not intentional,

and I take his word for it," Mac-Phail says, "but be still hit him." For that indiscretion, MacPhail imposed the same ban but twice the fine that Martin received last season for bumping bellies with Cooney before spraying dirt all over the umpire's back, as if the Oakland A's manager had just transplanted a geranium on the

"Billy's physical contact with Cooney wasn't as bad as Earl's was." MacPhail says. "After the incident with Billy, we issued a bulletin that we were not going to put up with any physical intimidation of umpires, and that discipline would be stiffer the next time. Earl's incident was the next time."

Weaver hadn't violated his dignity as much as Martin had. The morning after having been struck, Cooney received an apology from Weaver in the manager's office. Last year, remember, Cooney filed assault charges in Toronto against the A's manager before dropping the case.

Weaver, incidentally, did not even appeal his week's vacation. Nor did be disclose where he would spend it. And if MacPhail was wondering why, he might turn to page 56 of Weaver's autobiogra-phy, "It's What You Learn After you Know It All That Counts," written with Berry Stainback.

'A Waste of Time'

"Suspending managers is really a waste of time," Weaver contends, "because every manager has a means of communicating with his ballclub following an ejection or a suspension from games.

"It certainly would not be difficult to communicate, if I so desired. I have closed-circuit TV and a phone to the dugout in my office, as well as messengers available, if needed. I can sit back in comfort and see when the count goes to 3-0 with a man on second, and put on the hit sign, just as I would if I were in the dugout

"But I cannot confirm the reports that I have continued to manage after being thrown out of a game. There is no way I would want to give Lee MacPhail any

groundless grounds to suspend me.
"It has also been reported that 1 have continued to manage while under suspension. After that 1979 suspension in Chicago, we traveled to Minnesota and before each game I made out the lineup, then sat in the stands next to scout Jimmy Russo throughout the series. Newspaper stories stated that I made all the calls during those three games, with Russo relaying them via signals to coach Frank Robinson in the dugout. I can't comment on this kind of speculation, of course, but I will say that a

"In truth, a manager can do just about anything be wants to, even sit in the dugout during games, if he is resourceful enough.

wishes to.

manager can find ways to manage

his team from anywhere, if he

"I heard about a minor league manager who managed a 1981 game while wearing the tiger suit

of his team's mascot. I'm thinking of donning the Oriole mascot's Bird suit during my oext suspension. Maybe I could 'debate' balls and strikes through a beak. Would umpires dare eject the beloved

Coincidentally, the Orioles will be playing in Baltimore throughout Weaver's vacation. If the umpires unmask the beloved Bird, you'll know why.

But now that Weaver is about to stop managing, perhaps someday he will fulfill his secret ambition to succeed MacPhail as American League president or Dick Butler as the league's supervisor of umpires. In writing about "if I were the president," he has a solution for most disputes.

"Most rulings," he proposed, 'should be cut-aod-dried hereafter, as we will now begin utilizing the technology available to us. Every umpire will now be equipped with a highly sensitive tape recorder that will produce a record of the words that pass between umpire and player.

To identify the voices, Weaver would have "voiceprints" on file of each umpire, manager, coach and

"Once the above were known, there would no longer be many harsb words between umpires and uniformed personnel, for I would see that the truth was known. Why not use the technology available to end the hassles with umpires that so often diminish the quality of the game by resulting in the ejection of players who should be out per-

Or the ejection of managers who should be in the dugout thinking? A Season at Most

But don't believe that Weaver, not quite age 52, is about to stop managing forever. Give him two or three months to be bored by his tomato plants and golf clubs, a full seasoo at the most, and be'll be ready to return to the dugout, possibly the Yankee dugout. "Weaver's worth at least eight to

10 wins a year," George Steinbr-enner has said. "He's a great man-ager and a master intimidator of

But wearing the beloved Bird's suit in the Orioles' dugout for the oext few games of his one-week va-

Royals Win, 9-7, on Wilson's 4 Hits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TORONTO — Willie Wilson had four hits, including the ninth inside-the-park home run of his career, as the Kansas City Royals beat the Toronto Blue Javs on Wednesday night, 9-7.

Wilson's league-leading batting average rose to .348 as the Royals

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

totaled 17 hits and snapped Toronto's six-game winning streak. A's 6, Indians 4

In Cleveland, Danny Meyer sin-gled home two runs to highlight a five-run fifth inning as Oakland

defeated the Indians, 6-4. Mariners 6, Yankees 5 In New York, Bobby Brown

Major League Standings

RATIONAL LEAGUE
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52 42 .553 1
40 43 .527 31/2
48 44 .522 4
43 90 .442 91/2
39 57 .404 15
Western Division AMERICAN LEAGUE

ning to give Seattle a 6-5 victory Padres, 7-1. Rangers 6, Red Sox 3

Red Sox 6, Rangers 1

In Boston, Dave Hostetler and Jim Sundberg each drove in two runs as Texas ended a seven-game losing streak by defeating the Red Sox, 6-3, in the first game of a doubleheader. In the second game,

Mike Torrez and Bob Stanley pitched a two-hitter as Boston won, 6-1.

White Sox 9, Tigers 3 In Detroit, Tom Paciorek hit two home runs and Greg Luzinski hit his 12th homer of the season as

Chicago beat the Tigers, 9-3. Brewers 10, Twins 4

In Minneapolis, Ben Oglivie hit a bases-loaded home run in the fourth inning as Milwankee defeated the Twins, 10-4.

Orioles 8, Angels 7

In Baltimore, Felix Ayala hit a

In Los Angeles, Montreal's Tim Wallach, with his fourth hit of the game, got a bases-loaded double St. Louis with two out in the 11th to break a 1-1 tie and give Montreal a 4-1 victory over the Dodgers.

Phillies 7, Padres I

B. San Diego, Mike Schmidt hit

McWilloms, Tekulve 101 and Trevina, Wand Trevi

L—Frazier. 3-3. HRs—Seattle, Bochte (6), New York, Winfield | 17). York, Winfield 117).

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Haas, Fingers (9) and Simmons; Viola, Boris
14). Little (4) and Loudiner, Wi—Haas, 7-5. L—
Viola, 3-2. HRs.—Milwoukee, Maney 2 (12),
Oalivie (22), C.Moore (5). Minnesoto, Goetti (15).

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Forsch, Mahler (5), Corbell (5), Has

. 322 000 020—7 17 0 Bomback (2(, Garvin (4(, D.Murray (8) and R. Martinez, W-Blue, 7-7, L-Clancy, 8-8, HRS Kansas City, Wilson (2). Toronto, S, Martinez (4),

Poston 972 000 800—3 10 0 Hough, Schmidt (8(and Sundberg) Eckerslev and Gedman, W.—Hough, 8-8. L.—Eckerslev, 10-8. HR.—Texas, Sundberg (6(. 601 600 005-1 2 1

offspring will go through the selling ring, and even higher record prices are sure to follow.

Can an Untested Racehorse Possibly Be Worth \$4.25 Million? Yes, and Then Some would expect to make a profit on her as a who sent his top broodmare, Charming Alibi, By Steven Crist



The record setting colt poses with admirers after his sale for \$4.25 million.

New York Times Service LEXINGTON, Ky. - More than half of the 2,000 people who crammed into the Keeneland Sales pavilion Monday night are more likely to buy \$10,000 trucks than \$2-million thoroughbred yearlings. They are local residents who come to the sales, pressing up against the glass rear wall of the pavilion three and four deep, to catch a glimpse of the regally bred horses, but mostly to shake their heads in disbelief at the prices they bring.

On Monday, they saw a record set for any horse at auction when Robert Sangster paid \$4.25 million for a yearling colt by Nijinsky II, and a record for a yearling filly when William S. Farish paid \$1.8 million for a daughter of Northern Dancer.

The reaction among those at the back of the

pavilion was probably the same as that of most casual racing fans: As one man in overalls put it, "These rich people have got to be crazy."

At first blush, it is difficult to understand why anyone would pay more than \$4 million for a racehorse when no racehorse has ever earned that much money, and when the chance of any yearling's ever winning a race is less than 50 percent. But these select yearling sales bave little to do with racing and everything to do with breeding. From that standpoint, the prices are not only reasonable but also repre-

sent almost foolproof investments. Farish, for example, pointed out that even if his \$1.8-million filly broke down tomorrow, he

The state of the s

broodmare. The filly will become a broodmare by 1985 at the latest, meaning that her first foal will be sold as a yearling at the 1987 sales. Calculating conservatively that she will have eight salable foals in the first 11 years, her off-

spring would have to sell for only \$350,000 each to make back the \$2.8 million. That represents only a pure recouping in cold cash. In the intervening years, various tax write-offs and depreciation benefits will actually get Farish and partners even within six or eight years. Further, he expects that her offspring will sell for appreciably more than

\$350,000 apiece. By Northern Dancer-South Ocean, she is a full sister to two champions, Northernette and Storm Bird, and has one of the most desirable pedigrees in the world. The situation with colts is a bit riskier but

potentially more hicrative because colts can be syndicated as stallions when they retire and pull in 40 stud fees a year instead of the proceeds of just one sales yearling. The catch here is that the colt usually has to show he can run a little, regardless of how regal his pedigree is, before breeders will send their good mares to him at a high fee.

The first yearling who sold for more than a million dollars is an example. He was a colt from the first crop of yearings sired by Secretariat, whom breeders thought would be as brilliant a stallion as he was a racehorse. This yearling was bred by Nelson Bunker Hunt. to Secretariat. At these sales in 1976, Hunt sold the Secretariat-Charming Alibi colt for \$1.5 million to a Canadian-based syndicate. They named the colt Canadian Bound and

sent him to France, where he could not finish in the money in three starts as a 3-year-old. He returned to the United States the next year and raced only once, finishing fourth in a maiden race at Hollywood Park, for which he carned his sole career purse money of \$1,050. Today, Canadian Bound stands as a stallion

for only \$2,000 at the Stallion Station, a breeding farm in Lexington. No one is beating down his stall door to breed good mares to him. Northern Dancer has sired 85 stakes

winners, 17 of them champions, and his best sons, Nijinsky II and The Minstrel, are well on their way to becoming leading sires. Most of their well-bred offspring, however, will never race in the United States. Farish will put his \$1.8 milion filly in training in New York, but the record Nijinsky colt and most of the other top purchases are bound for Europe. The British and Arab buyers who are buying

them in England and France, where they can see them run and where the competition is softer than in the United States. Only when they are retired will they return to Kentucky, where they will be bred to the top broodmares or stallions here. Then their

scored from third base on Manny Castillo's grounder in the 12th in-homers as Philadelphia beat the Astros 2, Cubs 1 In Chicago, Art Howe singled in Danny Heep with the winning run in the sixth inning in Houston's 2-

Mets 6, Giants 2 In San Francisco, Mookie Wilson singled, doubled twice, drove

in two runs and scored twice to

I victory over the Cubs.

help New York to a 6-2 victory over the Giants. Cardinals 8, Braves 0 In St. Louis, George Hendrick drove in three runs with a triple

and a single and Steve Mura

pitched a five-hitter as the Cardinals beat Atlanta, 8-0. Wednesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago 000 000 010—) 7 0 Ryan, LoCoss (6), LoCorte (6) and Pu(ols; In Baltimore, Felix Ayala hit a two-run pinch-hit double in the eighth inning to give the Orioles an 8-7 victory over California.

Pirates 3, Reds 2

In the National League, at Cincinnati, Willie Stargell homered as a pinch hitter in the eighth to give Pittsburgh a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati, spoiling Russ Nixon's debut as the Reds' manager.

Expos 4, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, Montreal's Tim Wallach, with his fourth bit of the Walk. Cowley (2), Dayley (7) and Benedict Mura and D.Porter. W—Mura, 7-7, L—Walk, 8-7.

> AMERICAN LEAGUE Secritie 162 81 818 001--6 10 3 New York 20 000 000 000-5 10 4 F.Bonnister, Coudili (81 and Swert, Bulling (11); Morson, R.May (6), Gossope (8), Gyldry [11], Frazier [12] and Cerons. W.—Coudili, 10-4.

and Ferguson; Flanagon, Stewart (7), T.Mortinez (9) and Dempsey, W—Stewart, 7-5. L—Hassier, 2-1, HR—California, Ferguson (1). Boltimore, Lowenstein (14(,

most of the million-dollar yearlings will race Honeycult. Boltone (2), Darwin (7) and Werner, Sundberg (8(; Torrez, B.Stonley (9) and Allenson. W—Torrez, 4-5. L—Haneyoutt, 4-11. HR—Boston. Rice (13(.

HR—Boston, Rice (13(.
Chicoso 990 100 829 996—9 18 2
Defroit 993 900 909 909—3 9 1
Koosmon, Borolas (7) and Fisk; Lijdur, Teblik (8), Soso (12) and Porrish, W—Barolas, 6-3, L—
Toblik, 2-5, HR—Chicoso, Paciorek 2 (9),
Luzinski (174

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The Perils of Stardom

By Russell Baker

YORK -- People are always asking why I refuse to become a star. One reason is: I don't want to have my wattles sur-gically removed. It's not that I love my wattles, but that I fear surgery, particularly under the chin. I never let barbers shave me with a

straight razor; I certainly don't want surgeons poking around in my wattles with a scalpel.

After I observed that stars never have wat-tles, I said, "No stardom for me. triend."

I once wrote a letter to Robert Baker Redford, a man I have never met but admire deeply because he strikes me as somebody who could make something of himself in almost any work he chose. "Bob," I wrote, "if you don't get out of the star business you're going to end up having to undergo wattle-removal surgery one of these days." Redford didn't write

* * * Another deterrent was Olivia Newton-John. I have the impression that she sings, which is fine. What bothers me is that, if you're a star, you apparently have to spend evenings out with Olivia Newton-John, probably at

I like to sit home in the evening and nap by the television set, but they told me that couldn't be done if I became a star. You'll have to be photographed at the most exclusive discos with Olivia Newton-John," they said.

"Couldn't Olivia and I be photographed napping by the television set at bome?" "Absolutely oot. And what's

more, no exclusive disco is going to let you in with Olivia until you get those wattles off."

What finally cinched it for me, though, was this: I was visiting a middle-aged female nonstar recently when her phone rang. A friend was calling her: "If you go out into Main Street right now, you'll see Jackie Onassis walking up the block." My hostess abandoned me and dashed outside. "Hurry up if you want to see Jackie Onassis," she called.

At that moment I perceived one of the worst aspects of a career at stardom. You had to be gaped at by strangers every time you went to the delicatessen. In this instance the alarm was false. That wasn't Jackie Onassis," my hostess com-plained when she returned. "Just somebody who looks like Jackie

My hostess was now miffed at the poor woman for not being Jackie Onassis and miffed at Jackie Onassis for not walking oo Main Street at that moment.

I hate having people angry at me, especially people I don't even know. I could imagine myself, shorn of wattles, photographed for People magazine with Olivia Newton-John, dozing contentedly beside the television set while, on the far side of the continent, some fellow who looked like me took a stroll in San Jose.

I could imagine San Jose telephones jangling, women pouring into the streets to least their eyes on my look-alike, coming back into the house saying, "But that wasn't him at all," and disliking me because I'd let them down by

not strolling through San Jose.

I'd hate to be the cause of so much disappointment, but there is an even worse possibility. What would happen when, waking from beside my television set to discover a crisis in the refrigerator, I set out to restock on beer?

Phones jangling through the neighborhood. Women pouring into the streets. To stare at me. Cries of, "Yes, yes! It's him, the real article!" And afterward, in a thousand homes, the terrible judgments: "He looked years older than I expected."
"And he's so short. Not much

taller than this" — a gesture of hands at chest level. "Nowhere near as tall as he looks in his pic-

In fact, I am 6 feet 8 inches tall, but star watchers expect stars to be at least 20 feet high and, after seeing one en route to the beer store, always put him down as a disappointing runt.

I dou't want millions of strangers accusing me of being a runt. I want respect, and nobody monkeying with my chin drapes, and a call from Olivia Newton-John saying she'd be glad to doze by the television with me. When they can guarantee me that, I'll consider becoming a star. New York Times Service

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GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON WIMBLEDON

The Relentless Pursuit of Thinness more (without physical illness to account for it), absence of the menstrual period (often be-By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

New YORK — Kathy Calio is an intelligent, articulate and attractive college

IN gent, articulate and attractive college student with a demeanor that says, "I know who I am and I like myself." Four years ago she was a frightened, emaciated teen-ager with just 73 pounds on her 5-foot-3-inch frame. She had few friends, kept to herself and spent nearly every waking moment thinking about food and her fear of gaining weight. Within six months of joining a leading New York ballet school, Kathy had become an

anorexic, so obsessed with being too fat that she was able to eat only a few bundred calories a day. She is among tens of thousands of young people with anorexia nervosa, a mysterious and frightening illness that often leaves its victims looking as if they had emerged from a con-

centration camp. The problem is said to be epidemic among girls in their late teens. It is believed that fewer

than 10 percent of the cases are male, and only a handful involve women beyond their 20s. Among girls aged 16 to 18, it is estimated, anorexia afflicts one in 250, with some estimates running as high as one in 100. It is often precipitated by an emotional crisis, resistance to sexual maturity or response to an innocent remark such as, "Your jeans are getting tight." Whatever the trigger, it leads to a diet that soon gets out of hand; diuretics, laxatives or purgatives and overzealous exercis-ing may be resorted to.

Symptoms

Long a closet illness, anorexia has received considerable attention in the last few years, though victims still commonly deny that they have a problem and resist treatment. The many therapies that have been tried have usually met with limited success, but an approach called nurturant-authoritative psychotherapy promises to change the treatm of anorexic patients radically, yielding lasting reversals of their underlying problems as well as the devastating symptoms of self-induced

Most anorexics used to be from the upper classes and especially from families that put a high value on achievement. Today the ail-ment strikes at all levels of society, perhaps because of the strong emphasis on weighing less than most people are biologically or-dained to weigh. Anorexics are usually bright, function well in the areas they choose to work at and are well-respected members of the community, Before the illness they tend to be the kind of children who are dependable, con-scientious and trouble-free and, as a result, often overlooked by their parents.

The symptoms include an intense fear of becoming obese, a distorted body image (anorexics think they are fat even when they are quite thin), a weight loss of 25 percent or

fore significant weight loss occurs), slowed pulse, low blood pressure and body temperature, hyperactivity and often growth of fine hair all over the body. Male victims lose interest in sex. Adult anorexics may hide their disease by being overinvolved with food, doing all the food shopping and preparing elaborate family meals that they themselves never eat.

Dr. Gerald Bargman, a pediatrician and the director of the Eating Disorders Program at the University of Wisconsin, said that ex-treme weight loss is actually a late sign of the

Although many therapies have been tried,

with limited success, to treat anorexia, a new approach promises to yield lasting reversals

of underlying problems as well as the devastating symptoms of self-induced starvation

> illness. Early signs include vehement dieting or avoiding meals, the adoption of bizarre eating habits - such as cutting all food into

> tiny pieces - and social isolation.

Anorexia is an emotional disorder compounded by biological factors that result from food deprivation. Dr. Hilde Bruch, a psychiatrist who is an authority on eating disorders, describes it as a relentless pursuit of thinness that represents an expression of con-trol in an individual who has a poorly defined identity and an underdeveloped sense of effectiveness. The families of anorexics tend to be overprotective and rigid. The victims of anorexia often wonder who is running their lives. They resist growing up because they are unprepared to be independent.

By stringent dieting, anorexics achieve a case of self-mastery as well as becoming the focus of family attention and delaying entry into adulthood.

The longer the symptoms persist, the harder they are to intercept. In patients who are severely malnourished, hospital treatment is often needed before psychotherapy can be effective. Close cooperation between the doctor and nurses administering medical treatment and the psychotherapist are important. Family therapy is sometimes helpful, as are support groups that have spring up in recent years to aid the families of anorexics.

Without proper treatment, up to 20 percent of the victims die. Others are saved by being hospitalized and force-fed, though their underlying problems may remain. Many eventually outgrow the illness on their own, though often without resolving the conflicts that precipitated it. A few, like Kathy, are lucky enough get therapy that is truly therapeutic.

Her road to recovery was not without obstacles. Baffled by what had happened to their conscientious, cooperative daughter, Kathy's parents insisted that she see a pedia-

trician, who in turn recommended a psychia trist. The psychiatrist and a second one her family had her consult — "I didn't feel anything was wrong," she says - bombarded her with directions to eat, the act she feared more than anything else.

"My eating or rather lack of it, was the one thing I could control, and now that I was being forced to eat I felt totally out of control," Kathy recalled. "Then I stumbled on trol," Kathy recalled. "Then I stumbled of womiting. I would eat enormous quantities of food and immediately throw it all up." This binge-purge syndrome, called bulimarexia, "gave me back my lost sense of control," Kathy went on, adding: "I was spending 28 hours a week vomiting and the markets didn't

iting and my parents didn't know anything about it. I be-came more and more isolated and obsessed with food,"

Then Kathy learned, from a fellow ballet student who had also become anorexic, about a group of therapists who seemed to know what the disease was about. After three years of false

starts, Kathy had finally found someone who understood her fears and knew what to do about them. The obsession with food and weight, she gradually came to realize, was a cover for a sense of inferiority, an inability to express her negative emotions because she wanted desperately to be well-liked, and an unrealized need to be cared for. Slowly she started regaining weight, but so entrenched was her illness that it took six months of therapy before she was able to give up vomit-

Today Kathy considers herself a "recovering anorexic." She is still in therapy, with a psychologist who practices nurturant-authoritative psychotherapy, in which the therapist acts as a supportive person who remains in control.

Fact and Fiction

The nurturant-authoritative approach is described in detail in a new book, "Treating and Overcoming Anorexia Nervosa," by Steven Levenkron, a psychotherapist and clinical consultant in New York. He has also written a fictional account of anorexia, "The Best Lit-tle Girl in the World," which was made into an acclaimed television movie.

When I first started treating anorexia in 1970, my colleagues told me I was crazy," Levenkron said. They said it's so unrewarding, the failure rate is so high." To be sure, the medical literature on treatment is discouraging: Though three-fourths of patients eventually gain weight, their emotional and social status often remains unstable; relapses are common and many drop out of therapy before they are better. Levenkron said he and his colleagues were

achieving "a real cure rate of better than 85 percent." By "real cure" he means not just that the patients gain weight but that they are no longer emotionally isolated and mistrusting. Effective treatment usually takes years, but it works and it lasts, be reported.

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PEOPLE

White House Cuts Coifs

White House staff members will have to find private hair stylists: The resident beauticians have been summarily dismissed and the resident barber's clientele trimmed to President Rengan and Vice President Bush. Even Cabinet members and Reagan's top aides were left barberless when White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker 3d fired the beauccians and canceled plans to build a \$9,000 beauty salon. The action ended what Baker described last week as a "raging dispute" between the barber, Milton Pitts, and beauticians, Yves and Nancy Graux, who shared quarters in the White House basement on alternate days. It also cut off — at least temporarily — the privilege accorded White House staffers of having their bair done at work on government time. (They paid for the tonsorial services themselves.) The beauticians



Ella Fitzgerald donned an In-dian headdress after she was named honorary chief of the Apache Club of Bad Sege-berg, West Germany. The singer is appearing Friday and Saturday at the jazz days of the Karl May festival. Bad Segeberg, about 20 kilometers west of Lübeck, annually celebrates May, a German author who never got west of the Rhine but turned out scores of novels on the American West, some of which are dramatized at the fete.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

USA GENERAL

reported to work as usual, only to discover that most of their appointments had been canceled They promptly received their walking papers from John Rogers, director of administration.

County commissioners in Dade County, Fla., have changed their minds and approved a plan by the artist Christo to wrap 10 Biscayne Bay islands off Miam in 5 milion square feet of frangipani-pink fabric for two weeks next March. The commissioners changed their 5-4 "no" to an 8-1 "yes" after the Bulgarian-born artist promised to give the county the right to sell 1,000 autographed prints of the work, to be called "Surrounded Islands." It was commissioned by and for the New World Festival of the Ars, held in Miami last month, but Christo, who has wrapped pieces of landscape and architecture around the world, was unable to secure the permits in time. The project is expected to cost \$800,000 to \$1 million. Christo has said the money would come from the sale of his drawings and col-

lages of the project.

It was easy to pick out the heir to the British throne at the concert by the New Wave rock band Madness: He was the one in the gray business suit. At a recent concert by another band, Status Quo, Prince Charles, 33, wore jeans But the Madness concert at London's Dominion Theater was staged to raise money for charities patronized by the Prince of Wales. He was not accompanied by his wife. Diana, who recently gave birth to their first child, William Charles met the seven members of Mad-ness before the concert, which they opened with a reggae version of "God Save The Queen" on kazoos. The concert also featured Peter Townshend of The Who, Phil Collins, formerly with Genesis, Ian Anderson of Jethro Tull, and Led Zeppelin singer Robert Plant.

Richard Burton, who underwent surgery in April to correct a back condition that forced him to drop his role as King Arthur in a revival of the musical "Camelot," has been hospitalized again for examination after straining his lower back, said a hospital spokeswoman in Santa Monica, Calif.

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